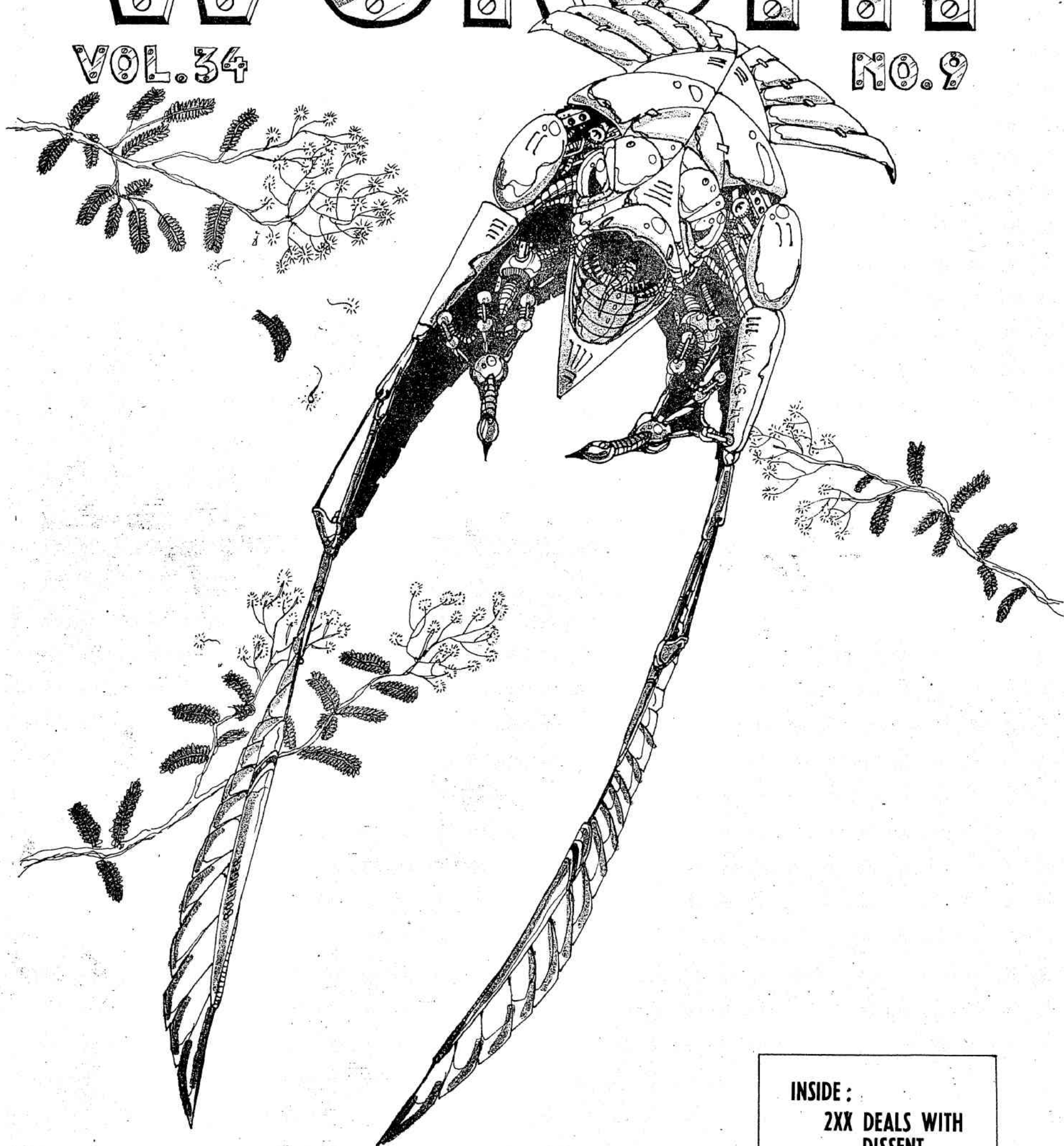


WORONI

VOL. 34

NO. 9



INSIDE :
2XX DEALS WITH
DISSIDENT
THE SPEECH WE
IGNORED

EDITORIAL

For most students at ANU the fast-approaching "Falling of the Fluff" will mark the point of no return in this academic year.

Tradition has it that those tardy souls who have not pulled their act together before the White Poplars which line the path between the Union Court and Childers Street begin to lose their downy seed pods, are beyond salvation.

The Fluff also heralds the arrival of that most exciting of all events on the ANU political calendar — the annual Students' Association elections.

For the next two or three weeks no refectory patron or hall or college dweller will escape the harassment of the would-be presidents, Woroni Editors, Treasurers, etc.

As you walk in the door of the Union, a student politician will approach you, asking hopefully, "Have you voted yet?" If your answer to this question is negative then all other student politicians within a 20km radius will descend upon you and give you their "How to Vote" cards in an effort to ensure that you are fully informed on all the issues and not left the helpless prey of the person who originally approached you.

However, there are ways to avoid this sort of harassment.

The first is to lie. When you are asked have you voted yet, just say "Yes." Some of the more cynical campaigners may disbelieve you but you will be allowed to pass relatively unhindered. You may also use these lines: "Sorry, I'm CCAE," or "I'm not a student." The CCAE ploy is most effective when used by people with psychedelic hair and sporting Duran Duran T-shirts.

But both of these approaches are dishonest and irresponsible.

The second, and more positive approach is to become involved yourself. Just think of all the fun you could have thinking up campaign slogans, handing out leaflets, putting up posters in the middle of the night and holding forth to all and sundry on why you think that you should occupy a position of trust and responsibility within the Students' Association.

Don't allow yourself to be threatened by the major parties — the Left, also known as Combined Left, Left Action and Students Services Coalition (what will they think of next?), and the Liberals and Democrats who operate together under the hammer of Reform. Independents have been notoriously successful in contesting SA elections, so if you think that you could do a better job than we have, get your nomination in before the closing date on Thursday, 16th of September.

—Karen Gibson

TERTIARY STUDENT LOANS SCHEME

- Full-time tertiary students will be able to borrow up to \$1000 a year to help pay their educational expenses from the beginning of 1983.
- Simple means test.
- The Commonwealth will subsidise interest on the loans by 5 per cent.
- Students will be able to borrow up to \$8000 over their period of study.
- Borrowers need make no repayments for two years after finishing study and will have ten years to repay the loans.

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COVER: Peter Bollinger.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS: Michael Priess, Peter Bollinger, Ian Rout, R. E. McArthur.

TYPESETTING: "Queanbeyan Age"; Belconnen Typesetting Service.

INCREASES TO ALL STUDENT ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

- Increase in student assistance funding of \$58.5m expected to benefit 12,000 more students.
- Tertiary Education Assistance Scheme (TEAS) living allowance up to 20 per cent in January 1983 to a maximum of \$38.65 for a week for a student living at home to \$59.62 a week for independent students and those away from home.
- Substantial easing of income test on parents of children in Years 11 and 12 at secondary school under Secondary Allowances Scheme.
- Increase of 20 per cent to \$871 in Secondary Allowance.
- Increases in benefits and easier means tests in all assistance schemes.
- Living allowance for students on postgraduate awards increased by 48 per cent to \$6850 a year.

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LAND RIGHTS BEFORE GAMES

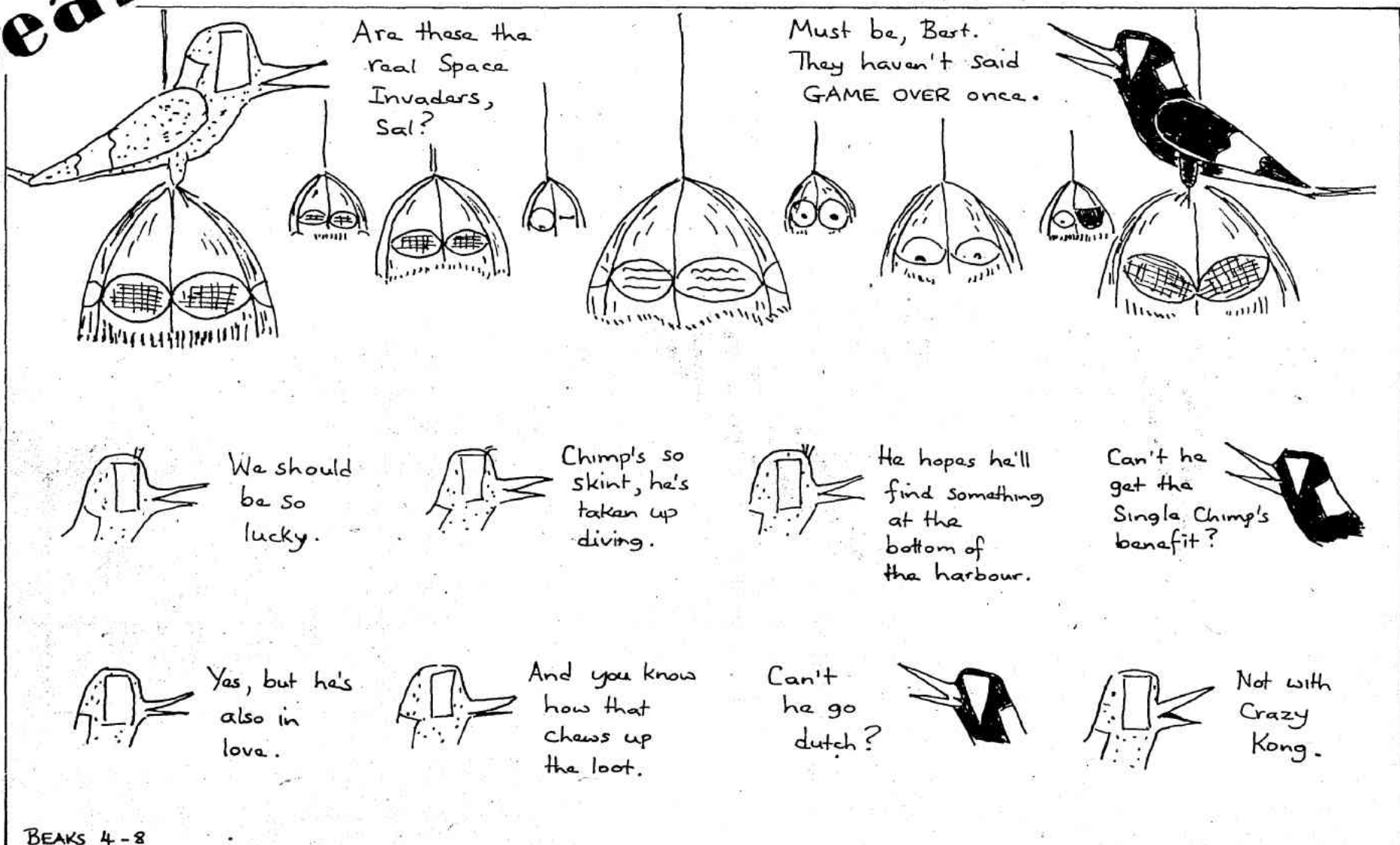
"The Whole World is Watching", a video distributed by the Black Protest Committee, about the Commonwealth Games to be held in Brisbane and the land-rights struggle in Queensland, will be shown at 1 pm in the MEETINGS ROOM ON THURSDAY 16 SEPTEMBER.

There will also be a speaker (recently in Queensland) and discussion on what can be done in Canberra to support opposition to the Games-fraud, concentrating on a rally/picket/? on Friday 24, the opening day of the Games.

Attendance Compulsory!



beaks



BEAKS 4-8

2XX DEALS WITH DISSENT

● Sackings ● Victimisation ● 'Rigged' Selection Procedures

Alternative organisations can be just as tough as any other in despatching dissidents.

Not only does the 2XX administration appear to have thwarted attempts to get rid of it but it has turned those moves to its advantage with astonishing viciousness to remove one of its strongest critics from her job.

The story of how it did so was never meant to become public, even to members of 2XX. The machinations inside the Board Room of this "alternative organisation" would make Malcolm Fraser blush.

Positions Advertised . . .

A 2XX Special General Meeting held in June following a staffing inquiry adopted a new administrative structure and resolved 46 votes to 38 that all paid positions be declared vacant and nationally advertised to enable "the most suitably qualified and experienced people to occupy these positions." Although personalities were not discussed at the meeting, an open letter from 88 voluntary workers makes the reasons for the resolution clear:

"We, the workers of 2XX were stating our dissatisfaction with our management, the Administration Team. We believe that there is lack of consultation about decision making; information is effectively locked away because files and letters are in such chaos; discrediting individuals and derision are used as a method of solving disputes; new ideas are received with apathy; voluntary workers are rarely encouraged and given constructive criticism about their programmes; and favouritism is rife; to name but some of the problems."

The Special General Meeting climaxed months of tension over the Administration Team, including the delivery of an ultimatum from 16 volunteers calling on the State Co-ordinator to resign, a Board motion expressing doubts about the Co-ordinator's competence, and a motion of confidence in the Co-ordinator narrowly carried at an emotion charged Workers Meeting. At that meeting one employee, the Sponsorship Co-ordinator, among many others, publicly criticised the lack of democratic decision making in the station, particularly on the part of the Co-ordinator. That night she received 15 nuisance phone calls. Calls were also directed to the homes of the Board President, Vice-president, the Secretary, Public Officer and Station Technician.

. . . But Only Just

The Special General Meeting's instruction to the Board was clear: Advertise all positions as widely as possible so that the existing administration has to compete with other applicants for the new jobs. The 2XX Board is not like other Boards in that only about a third are appointed by outside organisations and are subject to quite different pressures.

The exact terms of the deal between some members of the Board and the Station Co-ordinator may never be known but one result was that the Board decided to advertise only one of the six staff positions — the least important — in the Canberra Times. Other vacancies were notified only through notices to public broadcasting stations. The other result was that the selection committee was instructed to give "sympathetic consideration" to existing staff.

Only a handful of applicants were received for each of the positions circularised to public radio stations. Thirty applications were received for the clerical position advertised in the Canberra Times. Two applications were received for the position of Station Co-ordinator.

Character Assassinated

Given the selection criteria of "sympathetic consideration" to existing staff and the extreme shortage of applicants the Selection Committee's decision was obvious.

The committee reported to the Board two weeks early without notice when three Board members were absent. It recommended the re-appointment of all but one of the existing staff, including the Station Co-ordinator and the staff member who had spoken out against her.

What happened then is less clear. At some stage, either before or after her appointment, the Station Co-ordinator was invited into the meeting, and is alleged to have "issued a tirade of abuse" against the Sponsorship Co-ordinator accusing her of "insubordination".

After listening to the Station Co-ordinator, in what is alleged to have been a pre-arranged response, the majority of the Board voted to substitute the person second in line for the Sponsorship Co-ordinator and to appoint the other applicants as recommended.

A Board, which incidentally included the Secretary of the ACT Trades and Labour Council, had listened to a supervisor run down a worker and then had effectively sacked that worker on the basis of the boss' statement without giving the worker a right of reply.

The Station Co-ordinator and three of her friends had retained their jobs, while one of her two critics on the staff had lost hers.

Cover Blown

None of the machinations of the September 5 2XX Board meeting were intended to become public. They became so because the Secretary of the Board resigned half way through the meeting. In his letter of resignation he says:

"To have someone effectively sacked for "insubordination" in a station which claims to work on a co-operative basis, is evidence that the management is unable to make the station work. "For the Board of Management to ignore the decision of a Special General Meeting to advertise all positions nationally . . . is evidence of its complete disregard for the workers of this station. The inadequacy of the method of advertising chosen by the Board is demonstrated by the number of applicants for the jobs that were advertised through the PBAA, compared with the number for the job that was advertised in the Canberra Times. I cannot believe that over 30 people are interested in the Administrative Assistant, yet only two people from all of Australia are interested in the Station Co-ordinator's job."

"What must the workers of this station, most of whom have been too dedicated to public radio to leave the station or financially cripple the station, do to let their dissatisfaction with the current management be taken notice of?"

The 2XX Annual General Meeting takes place in the Hayden Allen Tank in the Copland Building on Monday, September 2 at 7.30pm. It is open to the public.

Sullivans Creek Regatta

crews as an inferior boat, rowed through to win two bottles of champagne.

The coach of the Leftovers blamed his crew's failure to win on "Too much giggling."

The all-female "Sullies Shigs" attributed their excellent performance — losing two races in a row — to an overwhelming desire to buy up the Boat Club's beer.

Trophies and presentations will be made at the ANU Boat Club's annual dinner, to be held on Saturday, October 2, at 7.30pm in the ANU Union Bistro. All club members and supporters are obliged to come. The cost of the dinner is \$13 students and \$17 for others, and can be obtained from David Bagnall, 18 Banner Street, O'Connor.

Kate McGloughlin and Julie Eljet become the first rowers from the ANU Boat Club to represent Australia. They won the silver medal at the Centenary Canadian Henley Regatta last August, coming second to the United States of America.

Merrick Howes has gained selection in the ACT Colts eight which will row against Colts crews from other States and New Zealand on Lake Burley Griffin on October 3. This regatta will see the launching of ANU's new Carmody pair and fibre-glass training sculls during the lunch break.

A.N.U. BOAT CLUB ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
6pm Union Bridge
October 3, 1982

The Hump Column

A report to students by the Administrator of the ANU Students' Association, Gary Humphries

The legal situation

At the time of going to press, it appears that the problems that have afflicted the Presidency of the Association since October last year are at last drawing towards resolution.

The defendants in the Larry Anderson action, Ian Rout and Warren Swain, have decided in consultation with myself, to seek jointly with the plaintiff a consent order from the Supreme Court.

The effect of this is an acceptance, at least for the sake of the order, of Anderson's contention that last year's Committee of Disputed Returns was improperly appointed.

The corollary of this will be the appointment of a new committee at the SA meeting this Wednesday night; its task will be to assess whether the October 1981 elections were conducted properly or whether they should be overturned.

We have made this decision for two main reasons.

Firstly, there is no certainty that the SA would win if the action were to continue. The costs that would accrue to us in the event that the action were continued and lost could be in excess of \$4000. To discontinue it now would cost the SA about \$800.

Secondly, I believe that on ideological grounds such things ought to be dealt with by students themselves rather than by courts of law. There has been at every stage of this long-running saga a non-legal avenue open should such have been desired by the party concerned. Clearly the matter will not be resolved in the courts before the end of this year, probably not until the middle of 1983. We also felt that the matter ought to be dealt with expeditiously, to obviate the uncertainty hanging over the presidency.

The accommodation drama

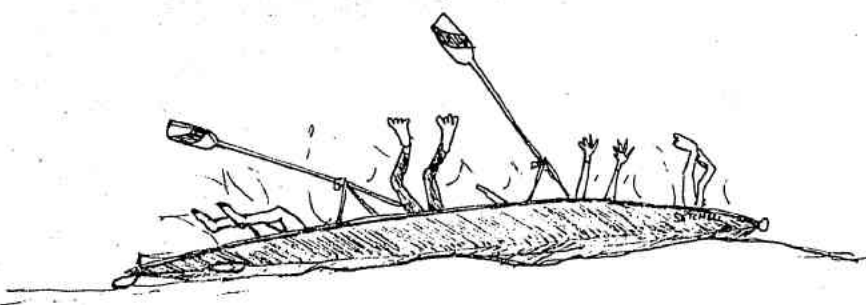
University Council, at its meeting last Friday, has finally moved on the question of student collegiate accommodation. Council has decided to:

- remove a wing of the Bruce Hall from student use;
- reduce by half the number of places available for students at Burton Hall;
- convert the remaining Burton places to self-cook;
- amalgamate the management of Burton and Garran Halls (under that name); and
- leave Graduate House alone.

In addition, some sharp fee increases can be expected as a result of the decision.

There are many problems and unsatisfactory features of this plan, but Council, after four reports, endless committees and numerous debates, has decided to plug for one option. The Students' Association will need to formulate its response in the near future.

—Gary Humphries



Titanic Boat Club first four won the Sullivans Creek Regatta last Saturday, beating the Burgmann College Boat Club by three-quarters of a length to win the coveted VB Tin Trophy.

Both crews were composed of novice rowers who had participated in the ANU Boat Club's highly successful "Learn to Row" training programme. Over twenty-four rowers had paid \$10 for the ten-session scheme.

The Regatta, rowed on the 250 metre Sullivans Creek course, attracted entries from six crews. Titanic won the winners' final by ½ length from Boaters' Boat Club. The Boaters crew had defeated several crews including the Leftovers and the vivacious Piranas.

THE Boaters Boat Club lose to Tilans during an exciting finish at Sullivans Creek Regatta last week.

The Boaters crew looked like taking the VB Trophy, but a last minute crew change was ordered by the Regatta Secretary when it was discovered that the stroke had in fact rowed in Victorian championship events.

The Boaters regrouped crew then lost to Titanic. Titanic went through to the grand final against repechage winners, Burgmann College, who were defeated by Titanic in their first race.

The final, raced in a record time which wasn't taken, saw Burgmann off to an early lead. But Titanic, rowing in what was regarded by most



LETTERS

Franklin, Fight!

The Editor,
Woroni

Dear Sir,

We write to add our voices to the storm of protest against the destruction of the Franklin-Gordon Rivers in Tasmania.

The proposed hydro-electric scheme is uneconomic, undemocratic, unnecessary for power, but, most of all, shockingly destructive. This unique and outstandingly beautiful area must be saved.

The HEC has begun this destruction before proper inquiries were complete. Already bulldozers are raping the forests of the Lower Gordon. This aggressive attitude has forced conservationists into a confrontation. We abhor the idea of civil disobedience, but as the Tasmanian Government has forced it, then we shall support and participate in peaceful, direct action.

We have travelled on the Franklin River, and to the Gordon Splits, and seen its rare and awesome natural beauty. We shall now return to the South-West to prevent any further mutilation of the wilderness. If saving the Franklin means lying in front of bulldozers, then we shall leave behind our jobs, our studios and families to do so.

We urge all Australians to join us with personal or financial support. This wilderness is National Heritage and must be saved.

Yours sincerely,

Laurence McCook
(ph 062-486106)

Russ Baun
Ross McKenzie

RMC, gone to the dogs

Dear Editors,

I would like to complain about the lax (or one might even be tempted to say lack of) security at Royal College Duntroon. I have it on good authority that the removal of certain letters from their entrance sign took some ten to fifteen minutes, and that during this time there was no sign of any guard whatever!

Although there was a dog barking during the period of aforesaid removal, no attempt whatever was made to ascertain the reason for such cacophony.

I feel that it augurs badly for the future security of Australia and its people if on the night of a well-publicised scavenger hunt, the College was unable to protect some of its prominent property.

Is the future defence of Australia to be left to a lone, if faithful, dog?

Yours sincerely,

One very anonymous person

Perfidious Liberals

Dear Woroni Editors,

We are disgusted by the pro-Liberal bias in the last issue, with respect to the Union Board elections. Three full pages of advertisements not even bothering to masquerade as articles of substantive general interest: advertisements so blatant that the right-wing candidates could lift out sections and distribute them as leaflets.

So much for your inane election promises about objectivity and apoliticism. Your mask has fallen. We would have thought the conflict of interest, with an editor running for office was obvious enough: does your perfidy stop at nothing?

A. J. ANDERSON
M. STOREY
B. REDPATH
N. THOMAS
P. KELLOW
E. O'CONNOR
M. STUART
J. D. A. BUCHANAN
E. GRAHAME
G. MORGAN
M. WARBURTON
L. MAUND
K. M. EDWARDS
S. DRAKEFORD
MARGARET EMERTON

Editorial Comment

Dear Persons,

As an anti-Liberal editor of Woroni, I find the accusations you have made concerning the Liberal electoral propaganda not only insulting to my integrity but almost ludicrous in its content.

I approached one of the signatories on your letter, namely M. Storey, about a week and a half before the publishing date of that edition of Woroni and informed him that the Liberals were putting in a mass of "propaganda"

which, as it did not contravene the student publication regulations, we were, as independent editors, bound to publish.

I went on to explain the size and extent of this propaganda to him and Mr Storey took some advantage of this information by publishing some propaganda on his own behalf, which,

by the way, we published further toward the front of the newspaper, thus giving it a more prominent position.

If your organisation cannot organise its own "propaganda" as well as the Liberals, don't blame us for your own incompetence. The essence of independent editorship is not to censor either group on the other's whim, but to allow all parties free play, this places the onus on you to write, not us to censor, do all parties bludgeoned stupidity stop at nothing?

—Chris Stamford

Bread and Porn

Dear Editors,

As one who has shared a Sanskrit Poetry class with Kerry Corke for two years now, I for one, am aware of Kerry's vision of a better quality of life in our society.

Thus, his eloquent criticisms of, and suggestions for the improvement of the Union came as no surprise to me. ("Entertainment — the pits?" Woroni No. 8).

My only criticism of this flagship of the ANU Right is, however, that his suggestions are of a far too limited nature. He fails to see how the imposition of 'kompulsory Kulture' (sic) is of the very essence of our society!

We are slaves, my friends, to an elitist-arty-poofta-wanker conspiracy, a despotism which squanders our taxpayers' money on public libraries, foisting 'Literature' on minds which should be absorbing the Economics I, II and III for which they were designed; disturbing the noble savage from his natural state of consumer-spending, smoking Rothmans, chundering, reading Penthouse and going to Kerry's 'Union Nights.'

Apparently, these libraries even run at a loss, a loss made up for — can you imagine it — by you, the taxpayer, so that this decadent bunch of dilettante weirdoes can slake their kinky bibliophile thirsts on your money!

I tell you, if I were Prime Minister, I'd soon have these institutions running at a profit by converting them into massage parlours.

As for the ABC, that bastion of arty-farty wankery, that power-base of the Elitist-arty-poofta-wanker conspiracy (hereinafter EAPWC) ... Only the other night I turned on 'Sons and Lovers' by D. H. Lawrence (whoever he is). Degenerate crap like that would soon make way for (still more) footy replays, a nightly porno double-bill, and a disco show compered by multi-mediocrity personality Molly McCooke.

And so I say to all those of you for whom 'maypole dancing, Mexican and Indian cultural music, etc' are anathema:

VOTE [!] KERRY CORKE FOR
BREAD AND CIRCUSES!

Yours for a speedy return to the neocosmic ooze.

Stephen Bennetts,
John XXIII College



"I'm sorry - it was the only piece of Queensland we could find that was of absolutely no use to anybody."

WORONI.



JOB SERVICE

HIGHLY PAID OFFICIAL IN CHARGE OF
TAKING PEOPLE TO DINNER

The University has a vacancy for a person in the above category. The successful applicant will be expected to take someone important to dinner on behalf of the University at least five nights a week, get them drunk and later explain to the VC that they came jolly close to giving the University a large grant.

The job will also involve some twenty hours per week sitting with feet on a desk staring out of a window (the size of the window is negotiable). Some luncheon work may also be required, in which instance penalty rates are payable.

Applicants should have a neat and tidy appearance, not be too young but also not be too old, have an appropriate family background, possess a degree in an unrelated field (preferably not Science) and own at least eighty ties. Experience in university work, especially ringing people's offices to find out their first names, would be an advantage.

Salary will be huge, and fringe benefits even better, but we prefer not to disclose details where grubby students may read them.

Overseas students angry over further fee increase

Overseas students in Australia have reacted angrily to the further increase in tertiary tuition fees, announced in the 1982-83 Budget.

The basic undergraduate rate has gone up \$150 (8.8%) to \$1850 p.a. This comes on top of a 13.3% rise in the fee last Budget.

In a joint statement released in Melbourne, 15 overseas student organisations condemned the move. The 15 organisations are:

- All-African Student Union of Australia
- African-Australian Association of Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)
- Asian Food Club of RMIT
- Asian Students' Association of RMIT
- Footscray Institute of Technology Overseas Students' Association
- La Trobe University Overseas Student Association.
- Malaysian Union of Students in Australia.
- Monash University Overseas Students' Service.
- Monash University Malaysian Students' Union
- National Overseas Students' Service of Australia
- Nigerian Students' Association of Victoria
- Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology Malaysian Students' Association

University of New South Wales Malaysian Students' Association
University of New South Wales Overseas Students' Service
Western Australia Institute of Technology Council of Overseas Students.

Speaking on behalf of the 15 organisations, the National Director of the National Overseas Students' service (NOSS), Mr K. Loh, said, "The effect of the constant increases would be to deny thousands of young people in neighbouring countries the opportunity of pursuing a tertiary education of any kind. Even families from well up the middle income range must abandon any hope of sending their children to study in Australia."

"For those who have already embarked on their studies here," he added, "the now annual hike in the fees is a cause of great anxiety. Students look ahead to the later years of their courses and wonder how they will possibly pay the fees at the expected levels. The situation is greatly aggravated by rapidly rising living costs, especially rents, and by the severe shortage of casual employment opportunities affecting the whole student population."

The Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs has stated that the objectives of the private overseas student programme are "to foster cultural exchange and develop international goodwill by increasing the number of people with a knowledge of Australia and Australians and to enable a wider cross-section of students to benefit from study in Australia" (DIEA Annual Report 1981 p60).

Very recently the Minister for Foreign Affairs has linked the involvement of Australian educational institutions in the training of Third World students to a mixture of humanitarian duty and enlightened Australian self-

interest (1982-83 Budget Paper No. 9 p1).

"All aspects of these various official rationales are contradicted by the burden which the fees place on overseas students," said Mr Loh.

"How can you promote cultural exchange or pursue humanitarianism through a cash register? How can the setting of higher and higher fees ever make for a broader cross-section of students?"

"As for the promotion of international goodwill, and more specifically goodwill towards Australia, the fees have done nothing but engender ill-will. The few million dollars of added revenue are just not worth the loss on the foreign relations side. The fees have now become a source of real friction at a government-to-government level between Australia and some of its neighbours.

"The point has been reached where the Australian Government itself is paying the fees for overseas students from the South Pacific.

"The central argument of the government in favour of the fees is that the parents of overseas students pay no Australian taxation. However, this should be balanced against the fact that overseas students each contribute several thousand dollars of foreign exchange to the Australian economy. In total this would exceed A\$50 million per year. A certain proportion of this directly finds its way into the Treasury coffers through the spreading net of indirect taxation.

"As for the intangible benefits of having generations of Australian-educated graduates well placed in the leading public and private institutions of neighbouring countries, no monetary value could ever be estimated. Obviously the gains to Australia are considerable.

"Overseas students plan to step up their campaign against the fee increases and for the eventual abolition of the fees. Publicity, meetings, briefings, petitions and lobbying of parliamentarians are being planned."

For further information please contact: Mr K. Loh (03) 4899845, Melbourne; Mr Gerard Cheong (02) 6621378, Sydney; Mr Y. K. Toh (09) 3672673, Perth.

WORONIL JOB SERVICE

LECTURER

The Physics Department has a vacancy for a lecturer in the 1983 academic year. Working hours are 10a.m. to 4p.m. daily, except for Monday morning and Friday afternoon, which includes a 2-hour lunch break and 1½ hours each for morning and afternoon tea.

The appointee will be required to keep a clean and tidy desk and supervise a PhD student once a month. Some travel to Bateman's Bay may be involved. A suitably qualified appointee may be invited to contribute to the Department's major project on time travel but will mainly be responsible for developing techniques to extract sunbeams from cucumbers and for maintaining the Department's perpetual motion machines.

THE SENSIBLE STUDENTS' GUIDE

Getting a job at the present moment can be a real problem even for those people who are fortunate enough to study at universities. Thus, in anticipation of problems and situations that will face graduates in the future, the following strategies can be applied to great effect.

Selling yourself

Just as a can of tomatoes in a supermarket does not sell very effectively if it is not presented with care and foresight, neither will jobs be gained by those who do not likewise present themselves with care.

Just as the can of tomatoes is a commodity so too are persons seeking employment, the only difference being that while one is situated on a supermarket shelf the other is positioned behind tables in offices.

In order to market ourselves effectively one must study with great care the various successful commodities sold in the supermarket in an attempt to understand the reasons for their success.

The basic matter to remember here is that "a book is judged by its cover." Just as when you are at the markets you do not buy the old, bruised apples, so too do employers not employ the bruised and shoddily presented applicant. We all know of times when we have bought a seemingly beautiful peach only to find that later when bitten into it is quite tasteless.

The obvious trick then is for the applicant, who does have something to hide, is to cover up and avoid being bitten.

This is easier than it sounds and will be discussed more fully later on.

Mental prostitution

When times are hard it is necessary to adopt a suitable approach.

Morality is for the household and for university. It's tough out there in the real world and one slip-up can mean the end of a career. Best kick someone else in the guts before they get the chance to do it to you.

In matters of business it is best to remember the old quote that Luther emphasised, "Do unto others what you think they might do to you." This is why Weber considered that protestants were the best business men and women.

One may lose friends in this way but consolation can be drawn from the maxim expressed in "Brideshead Revisited" where it is said that "one spends one's second year in business knifing one's first year friends." For those new in the business of making contracts let me offer the following advice:

Be sycophantic

Don't disagree on matters of a sacred nature. Production for profit is as sacred as is the iniquity of a school boy.

This does not, however, mean that one must agree on all issues. Far from it, there are numerous areas where one can show one's desire for the advancement of the company or the corporation.

Whatever the business scheme suggested, just equate production for profit with it and depending on the outcome either object or shut up.

The economic system

Just as the feet and fingers of a human body are essential to its functioning so too are the workers in Australia essential to our progress.

A response to the "Dole Bludgers' Guide"

Lewis Maund

Future Head of the University of Melbourne Appointments Board

Just as blood flows throughout the entire body refreshing, enriching and rebuilding our physical system, so too does capital lubricate our society.

The brains are, of course, the managers who engineer things so that the greatest material benefit accrues to society. What would workers do if there were no factories? What in short would our hands and feet do if we had no stomach? No friends, we are all in this together.

Australia's development means your development. Every one participating in the economic system is as important as any other, whether they be a worker, controller, salesman or investor.

Groucho Marx made the mistake of considering that capitalism was a system of exploitation — the proletariat being exploited by capital.

Gracco would be discussed more in this university if he had any application but as any student of Australian history would know it is not class divisions that permeates our history but a continual search for our national identity — often called the Cinderella theory of history.

Tradesmen

In a sense, much can be learnt within the university and one need not venture out in the real world of economic Sado masicism.

Inside this university we are lectured by highly paid tradesmen who would be unable to find a job outside this institution.

But do they want a job outside, anyway?

A butcher specialising in the mental butchery associated with Law, English or Economics would only receive ⅓ the salary that they receive now.

But anyway, as a student, who wants a job? This, of course, is a truism and Len Connie knows this well.



I certainly have no intention of applying for a job outside this university because if I did I would not come here in the first place.

Len Connie thinks he can divert me from trying to get his job. Unfortunately Len — I may call you that I hope — I still have my eyes on your job and since university and the capitalist system have forced me to give up believing in morality, integrity and honour, I will have no hesitations about kicking you out on to the street so that you can take part in the economic meditation that you desire to take a part in.

More supermarket specials available from your own faculty. Remember when buying second-hand ideas, don't go to St Vincent de Paul or any other shop, come to the ANU, open 9-5 Monday-Friday.

THE SPEECH WE IGNORED

Lord Louis Mountbatten on Nuclear War

On the occasion of the award of the Louise Weiss Foundation prize to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute at Strasbourg on the 11th May 1979.

Do the frightening facts about the arms race, which show that we are rushing headlong towards a precipice, make any of those responsible for this disastrous course pull themselves together and reach for the brakes?

The answer is "no" and I only wish I could be the bearer of the glad tidings that there has been a change of attitude and we are beginning to see a steady rate of disarmament. Alas, that is not the case.

I am deeply saddened when I reflect on how little has been achieved, in spite of all the talk there has been, particularly about nuclear disarmament. There have been numerous international conferences and negotiations on the subject and we have all nursed dreams of a world at peace but to no avail. Since the end of the Second World War, 34 years ago, we have had war after war. There is still armed conflict going on in several parts of the world. We live in an age of extreme peril because every war today carries the danger that it could spread and involve the super powers.

And here lies the greatest danger of all. A military confrontation between the nuclear powers could entail the horrifying risk of nuclear warfare. The Western powers and the USSR started by producing and stockpiling nuclear weapons as a deterrent to general war. The idea seemed simple enough. Because of the enormous amount of destruction that could be wreaked by a single nuclear explosion, the idea was that both sides in what we still see as an East-West conflict would be deterred from taking any aggressive action which might endanger the vital interests of the other.

It was not long, however, before smaller nuclear weapons of various designs were produced and deployed for use in what was assumed to be a tactical or theatre war. The belief was that were hostilities ever to break out in Western Europe, such weapons could be used in field warfare without triggering an all-out nuclear exchange leading to the final holocaust.

I have never found this idea credible. I have never been able to accept the reasons for the belief that any class of nuclear weapons can be categorised in terms of their tactical or strategic purposes.

Next month I enter my eightieth year. I am one of the few survivors of the First World War who rose to high command in the Second and I know how impossible it is to pursue military operations in accordance with fixed plans and agreements. In warfare the unexpected is the rule and no one can anticipate what an opponent's reaction will be to the unexpected.

As a sailor I saw enough death and destruction at sea but I also had the opportunity of seeing the absolute destruction of the war zone of the western front in the First World War, where those who fought in the trenches had an average expectation of life of only a few weeks.

Then in 1943 I became Supreme Allied Commander in South East Asia and saw death and destruction on an even grander scale. But that was all conventional warfare and, horrible as it was, we all felt we had a "fighting" chance of survival. In the event of a nuclear war there will be no chances, there will be no survivors — all will be obliterated.

I am not asserting this without having deeply thought about the matter. When I was Chief of the British Defence Staff I made my views known. I have heard the arguments against this view but I have never found them convincing. So I repeat in all sincerity as a military man I can see no use for any nuclear weapons which would not end in escalation, with consequences that no one can conceive.

And nuclear devastation is not science fiction — it is a matter of fact. Thirty-four years ago there was the terrifying experience of the two atomic bombs that effaced the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki off the map. In describing the nightmare a Japanese journalist wrote as follows:



• "Suddenly a glaring whitish, pinkish light appeared in the sky accompanied by an unnatural tremor which was followed almost immediately by a wave of suffocating heat and a wind which swept away everything in its path. Within a few seconds the thousands of people in the streets in the centre of town were scorched by a wave of searing heat. Many were killed instantly, others lay writhing on the ground screaming in agony from the intolerable pain of their burns. Everything standing upright in the way of the blast — wall, houses, factories and other buildings, were annihilated... Hiroshima had ceased to exist."

But that is not the end of the story. We remember the tens of thousands who were killed instantly or worse still those who suffered a slow painful death from the effect of the burns — we forget that many are still dying horribly from the delayed effects of radiation. To this knowledge must be added the fact that we now have missile a thousand times as dreadful; I repeat, a thousand times as horrible.

One or two nuclear strikes on this great city of Strasbourg with what today would be regarded as relatively low yield weapons would utterly destroy all that we see around us and immediately kill probably half its population. Imagine what the picture would be if larger nuclear strikes were to be levelled against not just Strasbourg but ten other cities in, say a 200 mile radius. Or even worse, imagine what the picture would be if there was an unrestrained exchange of nuclear weapons — and this is the most appalling risk of all since, as I have already said, I cannot imagine a situation in which nuclear weapons would be used as battlefield weapons without the conflagration spreading.

Could we not take steps to make sure that these things never come about? A new world war can hardly fail to involve the all-out use of nuclear weapons. Such a war would not drag on for years. It could be all over in a matter of days.

And when it is all over what will the world be like? Our fine great buildings, our homes will exist no more. The thousands of years it took to develop our civilisation will have been in vain. Our works of art will be lost. Radio, television, newspapers will disappear. There will be no means of transport. There will be no hospitals. No help can be expected for the few mutilated survivors in any town to be sent from a neighbouring town — there will be no neighbouring towns left, no neighbours, there will be no help, there will be no hope.

How can we stand by and do nothing to prevent the destruction of our world? Einstein, whose centenary we celebrate this year, was asked to prophesy what weapons would be used in the Third World War. I am told he replied to the following effect:

• "On the assumption that a Third World War must escalate to nuclear destruction, I can tell you what the Fourth World War will be fought with — bows and arrows".

The facts about the global nuclear arms race are well known and as I have already said SIPRI has played its part in disseminating authoritative material on world armaments and the need for international efforts to reduce them. But how do we set about achieving practical measures of nuclear arms control and disarmament?

To begin with we are mostly likely to preserve the peace if there is a military balance of strength between East and West. The real need is for both sides to replace the attempts to maintain a balance through ever-increasing and even more costly nuclear armaments by a balance based on mutual restraint.

WORONI JOB SERVICE

PARTY SECRETARIAT WORKER

The ANU Liberal Society seeks a hard-working, clear thinking worker for its Central Office in Bruce Hall. Duties will include keeping records, preparing dossiers, touching up photographs of Gary Humphries, thinking of names to call John Buchanan, forging ballot papers, telling ANULS members you're really sorry about Michael Hodgman and it wasn't your idea to invite him, telling Karen Gibson she looks really lovely today and asking Kerry Corke to eat his lunch somewhere else.

Salary will be extremely low so that only committed Party supporters will apply, and not Socialists looking for a cushy well-paid job like the one they've got with the Government. Working hours are 7a.m. to 9.30p.m. each day (10.30p.m. on Sundays) plus overtime (unpaid), with the option of taking a ten-minute lunch break and working back late to catch up.

Applicants must have a sound background in management and administration and suitable parents. No South Australians.

Better still, by reduction of nuclear armaments I believe it should be possible to achieve greater security at a lower level of military confrontation.

I regret enormously the delays which the Americans and Russians have experienced in reaching a SALT II agreement for the limitation of even one major class of nuclear weapons with which it deals. I regret even more the fact that opposition to reaching any agreement which will bring about a restraint in the production and deployment of nuclear weapons is becoming so powerful in the United States. What can their motives be?

As a military man who has given half a century of active Service, I say in all sincerity that the nuclear arms race has no military purpose. Wars cannot be fought with nuclear weapons. Their existence only adds to our perils because of the illusions which they have generated.

There are powerful voices around the world who still give credence to the old Roman precept — if you desire peace, prepare for war. This is absolute nuclear nonsense and I repeat — it is a disastrous misconception to believe that by increasing the total uncertainty one increases one's own certainty.

This year we have already seen the beginnings of a miracle. Through the courageous determination of Presidents Carter and Sadat and Prime Minister Begin we have seen the first real move towards what we all hope will be a lasting peace between Egypt and Israel. Their journey has only just begun and the path they have chosen will be long and fraught with disappointments and obstacles. But these bold leaders have realised the alternative and have faced up to their duty in a way which those of us who hunger for the peace of the world applaud.

Is it possible that this initiative will lead to the start of yet another even more vital miracle and someone somewhere will take the first step along the long stony road which will lead us to an effective form of nuclear arms limitation, including the banning of Tactical Nuclear Weapons?

After all it is true that science offers us almost unlimited opportunities but it is up to us, the people, to make the moral and philosophical choices and since the threat to humanity is the work of human beings, it is up to man to save himself from himself.

The world now stands on the brink of the final Abyss. Let us all resolve to take all possible practical steps to ensure that we do not, through our own folly, go over the edge.

David Owen Down Under

Former British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, has been in Australia as a guest of the Australian Institute of Political Science. Another has-been politician here to address auditoriums of stuffy historians? Woroni's Colin Rigby and Rohan Greenland were at the National Press Club to find out.

By anybody's standards, David Owen's rise through the Labour Party's ranks has been meteoric. He left his job as a research worker at London's St Thomas' Hospital after winning the seat of Plymouth Sutton from the Conservatives and so became one of Labour's youngest MPs.

He hardly warmed his backbench seat when he was successively appointed Minister for the Navy, then Minister of Health by Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Following the death of Anthony Crosland in 1977 he was again promoted, this time to one of the highest cabinet posts, that of Foreign Secretary. At 38, Owen was the youngest occupant of this office since Anthony Eden. As Foreign Secretary, he carries much of the credit for the peaceful transition to majority rule in Zimbabwe.

But life wasn't all roses. After the fall of the Callaghan Government in 1979, Owen found that his base of support within the Labour Party had been seriously eroded. Despite attempts to check the growing influence of the hard Left, the Wembley Conference of January 1981 put an end to decades of rational, realistic Labour policy. To David Owen and his colleagues, the Party was not the one he had joined as a young doctor twenty years before. Something had to be done.

In March 1981, David Owen, with fellow moderates William Rodgers, Roy Jenkins and Shirley Williams, launched Britain's first national party for eighty years, the Social Democrats. This party has the potential to break the mould of British politics with far-reaching institutional reforms.

Last week David Owen arrived in Canberra to address the National Press Club.

• Donald Horne once said that Australia was a first-rate country run by second-rate people. The presence of Dr David Owen, in Australia didn't do much to dispell this slur on the quality of our politicians.

The accusations of political opportunism slung at Owen and his colleagues in the year-old Social Democratic Party by political adversaries has given the Party a bad image in Australia. The charge was dismissed as this eloquent advocate of social democracy delivered a speech that faced up to economic realities, proffered realistic solutions, yet was based on compassion for society's underdogs.

"I went into politics as a young doctor. I went in because I found myself admitting patients to the children's ward at St Thomas' Hospital, not because of the gravity of illness, but because of the appalling housing conditions, the gross overcrowding, the absence of any heating, often outside lavatories and no running hot water."

The proudest aspect of his political career was not, he claims, being Foreign Secretary, Minister for the Navy nor Minister of Health, but piloting the Children's Act* through Parliament.

"My heart is still in the basic issues of housing, health and child poverty," he said.



—Dr David Owen—

"These are the issues which must run right through the Social Democratic Party."

But the bulk of Dr Owen's address concerned unemployment and the resulting increase in community and family violence. The next general election, he said, would be fought over unemployment. What then, is the SDP's solution?

Keeping workers in manufacturing industries was not the solution. Overmanning in Britain's traditional industries such as cotton, steel and shipbuilding only priced British products out of the world market.

"The slimming of the labour force," he predicted, "is going to be part of life in western democracies over the next few decades." The solution, then, is to create jobs, not in industry, but in the service sector. But this will have to be sold to the public who have become sceptical over the ability of public services to increase efficiency as they increase in size.

"This is where politicians of the centre have got to be very hard-headed and tough minded. They've got to stand for efficiency, effectiveness, for quality of service and value for money," he explained.

If there is an alternative to the policies of the Left and Right, it will "only come from that centre being tough-minded. It will not come from the soggy centre."

Dr Owen summed up by saying the Social Democrats' task is to convince the electorate that the SDP has the answers.

"It will have to be fought for, people will have to be persuaded, but there is an alternative."

Answering the Press Club's questions, Dr Owen revealed a principled and adventurous personal approach to the task of being a Minister of the Crown. He was "totally opposed" to "the bureaucratisation of politics. He opposed ministers whose opinions were moulded by public opinion polls, who lacked the "guts and drive" of politics, and who never took risks. This was "damaging to democratic politics."

Dr Owen was in favour of a more adventurous style. "When you don't like policies, you should resign rather than writing in your memoirs that you would have resigned at the time, but you felt the national interest required you to stay in office."

Tackling a question from one of ANU's international relations experts, Neil Renwick, Dr Owen defended his decision to leave the Labour Party and not to battle on regardless.

"It is surely right," he said, "that those of us who don't believe in the party's policies shouldn't be there acting as a front for them."

If, in 1979, he had run in his constituency on the new Labour policies of coming out of the European Community, unilateral nuclear disarmament and wholesale nationalisation, "I tell you, I wouldn't have been an MP."

A potential internal party problem for the SDP could arise if they are in a position to form a coalition with either the Conservatives or Labour after the next election. In replying to a third question, Dr Owen revealed that he was not in favour of forming coalitions, a view not necessarily favoured by other SDP leaders.

The alternative to coalition, he suggested, is to hold the government in power with your vote, but not to participate in that government by accepting ministerial posts.

Dr Owen also believed that fixed terms, preferably of four years, would annul the unfair advantage the government has when selecting the date of general elections.

The SDP's biggest hurdle, however, will be the next general election. In order to secure significant number of seats, and thereby remain a going political concern, they must secure over 25% of the vote. Opinion polls had indicated that the fledgling party was securing the favour of over 40% of voters. But that was before the Falklands Crisis.

With so many people out of work, David Owen believed that the electorate was not going to put in a government that won't stand firm in a crisis. Mrs Thatcher's government had already proved themselves. Had, as one reporter put it, the SDP's fortunes sunk with the Sheffield?

"It blazed for quite a while before it sank," retorted Owen. His performance as SDP spokesman on the Falklands Crisis had almost won him the party leadership over the revered Roy Jenkins last July.

Facing, as he put it, the SDP's first crisis, Owen said, "Nobody will ever be able to point to any equivocation or weakness or lack of resolve in the Social Democrats as far as the Falklands Crisis is concerned."

"How easy it would be," he continued, "for that new party to keep its head below the parapet, nobody quite sure what its position was, keeping its options open ready to cash in on a debacle. We didn't do it."

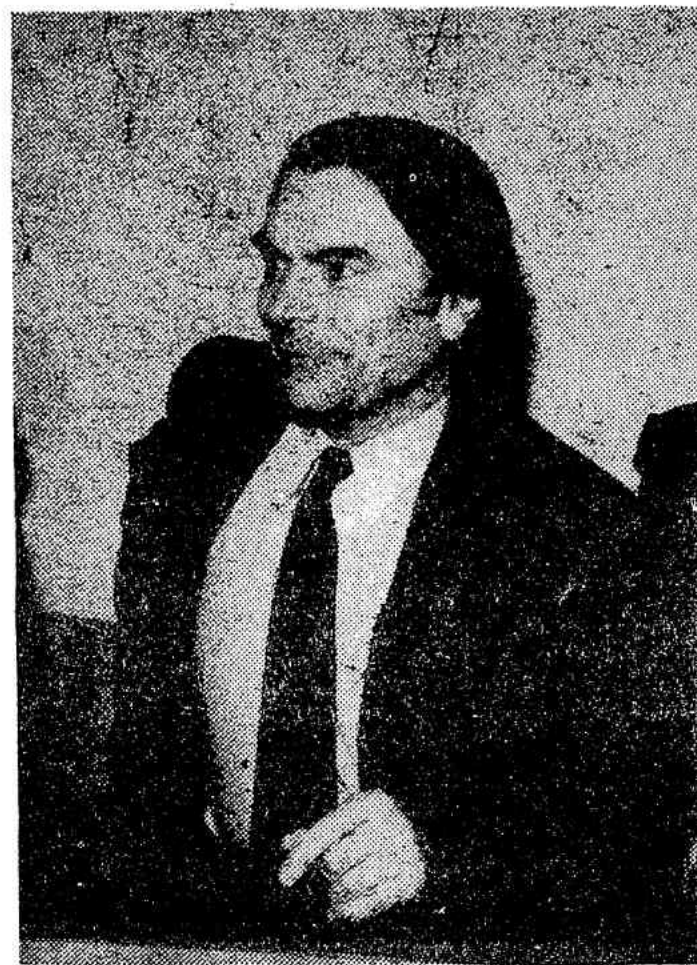
He summed up the SDP stance by saying, "Let's put the Falklands aside and discuss the real issue. That is 3,300,000 people out of a job."

When the next election comes it is doubtful if people will recall the SDP's resolve or member that the entire crisis was caused by the negligence of the Thatcher government.

A Conservative victory in the next election will depend on her government's domestic performance in the coming months. An SDP victory, that is securing more than a handful of seats, is dependent not only on the failure of the Conservative policy at home, but also on how effectively the Labour Party can tear itself to pieces.

On current trends, the SDP's chances look rather good.

*The Children's Act was first put to Parliament by David Owen as a private member bill, and became law after he had become Minister of Health. It transformed the laws relating to adoption, fostering and guardianship and introduced safeguards against cruelty to children.



"My heart is still in the basic issues of housing, health and child poverty. These are the issues which must run through the Social Democratic Party." Photograph by Colin Rigby.

CAMPUSS THEATRE

HEDDA GABLER

CAST:

JULIANA Kathy Coultas
BERTHE Fiona McMaster
TESMAN Richard Roxburgh
HEDDA Martine Letts
MRS ELVSTED Claire Allridge
BRACK Grant Belchamber
LOVBORG George Morgan

CADS enjoyed once again its annual resurrection with a production of "Hedda Gabler" at the ANU Arts Centre, continuing in its tradition of producing very demanding drama — demanding on the actors at least.

In contrast to previous productions, a sumptuous set greeted the audience as they entered the auditorium and the characters were dressed in a way that does great credit to the wardrobe department, led by the experienced Donna Meyer.

Hedda Gabler, in the tradition of plays with single central roles like Othello, Hamlet and much later Bertold Brecht's drama, "Galileo," requires a single great actor or actress with enough stage presence to lift the part from those surrounding it for the play to be a success.

This was not achieved in the CADS production of Hedda Gabler, and I think the reasons were twofold. The John Osborne adaptation of the original Ibsen script makes for a shorter, punchier, more lively play certainly, but, in order to add life, gives the character of Tessiman a prominence which is damaging to the play as a whole. He is allowed too much in the way of funny lines and ideosyncracies (of which Richard Roxburgh, a very capable actor, took every advantage) frequently stealing the limelight from his intense, independent wife, Hedda.

This left Martine Letts, the actress selected for the part of Hedda Gabler, an almost impossible task, unassisted by the directors who allowed Richard

Roxburgh full reign thus making the competition for the main character even more fierce.

It is much to her credit that Martine allowed Hedda to put up a very game fight with some fine scenes, ably assisted by the lighting crew who did an excellent job, but like the character she played, she was doomed from the start.

A measure of that failure being that immediately after Hedda's suicide when the audience should have been "itling shocked, they still found enough humour in Tessiman's comment on his wife's death to laugh at it.

As was stated above, CADS productions have a history of being very demanding on their actors, even the minor roles in Ibsen's drama allowed no incompetence to be hidden and on occasions it wasn't, but those occasions were very few.

Grant Belchamber, with a history of revelling in lecherous roles, improved steadily as his character Brack's desires became more apparent and both Juliana and Berthe (Kathy Coultas and Fiona McMaster) were played quite delightfully.

That tragic couple Lovborg and Mrs Elvsted (George Morgan and Claire Allridge) had some excellent moments, too, although both seemed on occasion to become rather self-conscious of the emotions they were portraying which left them looking rather gawkish.

It seems that this review has concentrated on the faults rather than the highlights of the production. Despite the faults the night proved in the very best tradition of CADS to be a very entertaining one and I, for one, felt the audience got its money's worth, even if the choice of script was unwise. All in all, an entertaining but hardly definitive production of a great play.

—Chris Stamford

WINTER TO SPRING

Last week marked for many an event of greater importance than the coming of Spring. The first of September was also the second anniversary of the birth of the independent Trade Union, Solidarity, which was born amid social upheaval in the shipyard strikes of 1980.

To quote Nobel Laureate Czeslaw Milosz, "Poland has always been a country of faith in the impossible," and indeed from the outset Solidarity's aspirations must have appeared wildly optimistic in the context of Poland's economic and political situation.

Yet, Solidarity has survived, and even now as it operates as an underground organisation it is still a force to be reckoned with.

Two years of Solidarity

On its anniversary, tens of thousands of Poles took to the streets in response to calls from the Union, not heeding the show of force designed to intimidate them, to call once again for the granting of the political and social rights of freedom.

Those demands, however, and Poland's idea of what constitutes freedom might come as something of a surprise to many of us in the West whose only acquaintance with the Polish situation is via the noble bravado of strikes and petitions.

Poland is not seeking the same kind of solution as was sought in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland herself in 1956. She is not seeking Westernization, indeed we in the West are held in some contempt for our overly materialistic ways; nor is she seeking a complete divorce from the Soviet Bloc that we, still showing remnants of Cold War philosophy, largely believe.

What Solidarity heads the call for is a solution within the context of her political and geographic position — a realistic solution granting freedom of worship, democratic election, representation through Union and Guild structures, and most fundamentally, a chance to reorganise the fabric of society in such a way as to remove the intolerable burden and impediment to initiative of over-riding bureaucratic control which Poles claim is the major single cause of the failure of their everyday economy.

"Where officialdom precludes effectiveness," reads a recent Solidarity appeal, "the result can only be high costs and wastage..."

On the surface one would not class these types of demands as unreasonable, highly critical or even unusual. This type of call constitutes a large part of what fills our major broadsheets every day of the year, but therein lies the difference.

While we consider such social commentary as intrinsic part of our system and have probably grown oblivious to most of its content, to the Poles after centuries of democracy such obvious and pertinent comments constitute treason — individuals and organisations responsible for such 'outbursts' are subject to all the pressures and provocations possible in a militaristic regime.

The last two years have seen Solidarity subject to tremendous provocations designed to make them overstep the fine line they have drawn for themselves between peaceful protest and criminal obstruction.

False posters have been circulated, allegations of anti-state plots 'divulged' by informers, and the discovery of incriminating evidence such as a large arms cache reported despite Solidarity's well known policy of peaceful resistance.

Members of the Militia reportedly even desecrated Soviet war graves in the hope that their actions would be attributed to Solidarity's 'criminal element.'

The reports are, on the whole, not held in great esteem; nobody really believes them for as a Solidarity official has said, "If we'd wanted violence we could have had it by now..."

Yet the attacks go on and continue to provide Soviet authorities with material on which to base the smear campaigns which it conducts both in the Soviet Bloc and in the West.

The Poles retaliate with passive resistance, 'go-slows' and the boycott of those involved in the dissemination of propaganda. For example, all the major characters of Poland's equivalent of Blue Hills, 'The Matysiak Family', have refused for the last four months to appear on the programme while the writers are under instruction to use the dialogue in support of government measures.

As a result, a host of minor characters have had to be introduced to cover the absences of its principals, leading street humour to speculate as to whether the Matysiak Family, too, have all been interned. (Tygodnik Mazowsze 16th June, 1982).

far been allowed; the thirdly, the sad fact that the current economic plight, which is something of a red rag to the democratic bull, is bound up in the casual problems which are implicit in a socialist economy.

Unfortunately, the major prerequisite for rebuilding, and eliminating the current flaws, is going to require contravention of what is the basic tenet of Soviet bloc administration... that the party must control the state and that political, not technical, appointees will decide on policy.

It is this last point that Solidarity has largely concerned itself with, hoping that from the rejuvenation of society which would occur, a remedy for the other ills might be found. There remain, however, four major obstacles to this.

The first is the pre-eminence of politics, which because of the bureaucratic checks it demands, renders the system open to abuse, long delays and a generally crippling degree of centralised control.

This situation is aggravated by what the Poles consider is their second greatest problem, politically appointed staff whose qualifications are those of a political rather than professional tenor. (For example, the electrician's mate who was promoted to management of the Krakow Electricity Commission by virtue of his long party membership).

The inefficiency caused through such a system has resulted in a spate of bad management decisions which, over the years, has solely tried the already pressed economy.



There is nothing as stubborn as a stubborn Pole, and for the hundredth time in her history Poland is settling down for a long fight.

Unfortunately, the nation is caught in a three-pronged dilemma. Firstly, she is faced with a people who are demanding the kinds of democratic and social rights Poland has historically been a leader in achieving; secondly, with a government whose communist element is small (the majority of the government being comprised of 'career communists,' a term coined to describe those who have taken party membership as a pre-requisite for advancement) but which is nevertheless very aware of the threat of intervention which will undoubtedly occur should Poland overstep the latitude she has so

To the third major bar to commercial recovery there appears to be no solution for the drain on resources caused by what is ephemerically termed behind the Iron Curtain as the 'balance of exchange' has deeply felt political ramifications as well as commercial ones.

It is usual Soviet practice to draw from its satellites raw materials and manufactures for which it pays roubles.

Unfortunately, as this currency is of no use outside the USSR's borders, countries like Poland find themselves with quite extensive trade obligations but with no viable currency in which to pay off even the interest on its overseas loans.

Examples like the cement trade in which the USSR sells Poland sown bags for cement at 1.50 Kopecks but which when filled can only demand 99 Kopecks on the Soviet market are not, despite their somewhat unbelievable nature, unusual. It is at once both funny and disturbing.

It is unfortunate that the drain of capital from Poland and her neighbouring satellites does not stop with trade agreements. It also occurs through direct subsidies designed to fulfil the nation's obligation to 'the aggregate whole' through support of agencies such as commintern and the like.

It is reputed, via reliable Union sources, that up to 20% of Poland's gross annual budget is diverted through such means; a proportion large enough to worry many a more prosperous economy than Poland's.

Considering a state of abuses such as this, it is hardly surprising there is discontent, nor is it surprising that maintenance of the status quo is not considered as a viable alternative to the current strife outside hardline state publications. Belief that change must come, and soon, is widespread both inside and outside government ranks. The question is how?

Poland must discover a solution which is compatible with the demands of her strategic position, and yet, which also allows for the introduction of the social reforms demanded by Solidarity. Hence the calls for dialogue.

Poland has long been a nation of political initiatives. As a nation it was established on a basis of democracy and religious tolerance; its parliaments were the first to espouse the principles of unanimity, and its elected kingships were the first of their kind ever known in the West.

Bearing in mind this belief in democracy and learning, the Poles are demanding the right to try again to create for themselves a solution which will be compatible with both their character and position.

So, while they pray to the God in which they believe so strongly, for success in this, their battle, should be something of a reminder to us that the freedoms and privileges extended to us are of value and that vigilance on our part would not go astray.

In our comfortable apathy we tend to forget that situations which strip nations and peoples of these kinds of rights do not arise overnight, but over decades, and that they begin not with grand gestures, but with small abuses.

—Christina Kleberg

WORONII
JOB 
SERVICE

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

The John Curtin School of Medical Research requires a graduate with knowledge of histocompatibility antigens and immunoglobulin — related molecules together with experience in washing test-

tubes, flasks, measuring cylinders and other laboratory glassware.

The successful applicant will receive a salary sufficient to live on and excellent

conditions including his or her own sink. He or she will be entitled to be consulted on work-related issues such as water temperature and brand of detergent. Protective clothing will be provided for sweeping floors, cleaning windows, emptying bins and painting ceilings.

The School will assist the appointee in seeking to have research results published under the name Professor L.J. Preston-Myers.

Alcoholism, malignant melanomas, cardial arrest and . . . Loopy Leaders

THE following article is by Michael Tronson, Monash medical graduate and now Director of Anaesthesia, Prince Henry's Hospital. It first appeared in the March, 1982, issue of the Newsletter of the Association of Monash Medical Graduates.

Most of the current problems in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary started when three of the world's most powerful men sat down at Yalta in February, 1945, to divide up a war-wasted Europe. We have inherited their folly and now live with a politically divided continent on the brink of nuclear war.

Their aim was to re-define the frontiers of the various countries and establish political stability over post-war Europe.

These men were Winston Churchill, representing Britain, the Empire and the Dominions; Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America; and Joseph Stalin from the USSR. Each was an ill man, and on the judgment of these ill men depended the future of Europe.

Winston Churchill was recovering from a recent fever, an exhausted old man of 71 years who had led Britain through the gloomiest days of World War II. Suffering from clearly recognisable hypomania, he was unable to think logically and sequentially for more than a minute at a time.

Sometimes ideas came to him so fast that he was unable to complete a sentence before a new thought popped into his over active mind.

He drank "incredible" quantities of liquor, according to Anthony Eden's private secretary. Even his close friend and personal physician, Lord Moran, criticised him for his immoderation at Yalta. "Damn the fellow, will he never give himself a chance?" But mentally Churchill was probably the fittest of the three.

With premeditation Stalin altered his mood to control those around him. His rages were terrifying and the consequences of disagreeing with him could well mean either death or a corrective camp in Siberia.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was dying slowly, a task he completed two months later. It was a cruel parody of a great man.

A contemporary photograph shows his haunted bleak face. His clothes were stretched across a cadaverous frame.

Apart from cardiac failure he was suffering from a secondary malignant melanoma of the right cerebral cortex.

He was apathetic, illogical and often incoherent. At times he did not appear to know where he was, even less what he was doing there.

Some years earlier his personal physician had discussed with Roosevelt's son the wisdom of the then President running for another term.

In 1942 he was already acknowledged to be a sick man. Fatefully indecisive, Roosevelt was a huge handicap to an ill Churchill.

These old men faced Joseph Stalin, who was probably a dangerous and cunning psychopath. With premeditation Stalin altered his mood to control those around him. His rages were terrifying and the consequences of disagreeing with him could well mean either death or a corrective camp in Siberia.

On the other hand he could be charming and compliant, a gentle giant.

Psychopaths are men without trace of conscience. It has often been said, with some truth, that they either end up in gaol or in positions of great power.

Roosevelt and Churchill were no match for Joseph Stalin. He had manoeuvred these old men into travelling thousands of miles to the icy Crimean Peninsula in the middle of the northern winter.

He subjected them to a series of feasts of greasy, unfamiliar food, obligatory toasts, heavy drinking and entertainment until the early hours of the morning.

Lord Moran noted in his memoirs that Stalin was served his vodka from a different bottle than the others and that he remained strangely unaffected by the drink.

Their quarters were opulent but their sleep was disturbed by bed bugs and the incredible cold.

Early in the morning the leaders of the Allies were expected to sit down to the conference table and with clear heads negotiate the future of Europe. It is interesting to speculate the outcome had these two old men been better treated.

Hitler was another psychopath who used his personal charm and calculated rage to acquire enormous power. He probably had syphilis in his youth, although it is hard to establish unprejudiced evidence for this, and most certainly had Parkinsonism (paralysis agitans) in his later years. But it was not the effect of these diseases which accentuated his madness; more probably it was the many drugs that he was taking.

Dr Moreil, his personal physician, was prescribing cocaine, strychnine, possibly amphetamines and most certainly belladonna.

An effective contemporary treatment for Parkinsonism, in excess, belladonna can cause restlessness, hallucinations, excitement and delirium.

Though men grow wise with age there comes a time when powers of intellect and especially insight begin to fail. Yet youth does not necessarily ensure physical or mental health.

During the campaign for President of the US, Lyndon B. Johnson accused John F. Kennedy of having a form of Addison's Disease. Kennedy admitted on television that this was true.

At that time steroids were just being introduced to clinical practice in the US and it is not unlikely that he was being treated with inappropriately high doses of hydro-cortisone.

Contemporary photographs of John F. Kennedy show the development of the typical puffy Cushingoid face. Such doses of steroids are not uncommonly associated with feelings of euphoria and overconfidence. During that time he was President of the United States and had just confronted Khrushchev and the Russians over the Cuban Missile Crisis

and was about to launch a debacle at the Bay of Pigs.

President Reagan, an elderly man, at his allotted three score and ten years, was recently shot in the chest.

Newspapers appear to have been fed with his alleged cheerful quips as he was rushed to the operating theatre. But in reality such cheerfulness seems very unlikely.

In reality, on admission to the Emergency Room, President Reagan, Time Magazine reported on April 13, 1981, was struggling for breath, grey, sweaty, coughing up blood of 60mm Hg. "I thought we were losing him," a paramedic is alleged to have said.

It could well be speculated that it is unlikely that the President would have been fully conscious at this stage because of cerebral hypoxia. Such lack of oxygen causes progressive and partly irreversible brain failure in a man of that age group.

Over the next 12 hours he underwent a major thoracic operation, and received a large transfusion of 8 pints of blood (replacing nearly 4/5th of his estimated blood volume). He was on a respirator to assist breathing for 8½ hours.

Old men recover very, very slowly from such insults. They may appear normal to speak to, but a considerable deficit in mental performance is almost always inevitable.

Loss of concentration, loss of logical sequential thought, difficulty in understanding new concepts are all symptoms of brain damage.

They rely on old phrases, old prejudices and become irritable and contrary to deal with, especially when challenged.

It is chilling to consider the possibility that President Reagan may be kept going, when necessary, by stimulants such as amphetamine, as was probably John F. Kennedy at times. Such drugs tend to cause restless, impulsive and imprudent behaviour.

President Brezhnev, while attending the 1979 Vienna Summit Meeting, was said to be so ill that he collapsed, nearly toppling down a flight of stairs. This 74-year-old leader of the USSR is alleged by Kremlin watchers to be on steroid therapy accounting for his waxen, puffy features.

To remain a commercial airline pilot rigorous standards of mental and physical health are applied, and adequate rest periods are enforced. However, at no time is a politician required to be assessed for even the most basic degree of physical or mental fitness.

Undoubtedly these are just a few examples of the many men at the top who hold positions of power and destiny over nations and people all over the world. But what about those under them: the generals with their fingers on the nuclear buttons, the bureaucrats, the trade union leaders and the politicians.

There are almost no checks made on the medical and psychiatric health of the leaders and statesmen that are representing us all.

For ordinary workers to obtain employment with the railways, or other public utilities, a basic medical examination is required. To remain a commercial airline pilot rigorous standards of mental and physical health are applied, and adequate rest periods are enforced. However, at no time is a politician required to be assessed for even the most basic degree of physical or mental fitness.



"I thought we were losing him," a paramedic is alleged to have said.

If a man in a position of political or military power shows signs of illness, stress or fatigue, few, if any, will challenge his fitness for the job, or demand that he rests.

The exercise of authority in a democracy depends on the most uncommon of commodities, that of common sense and goodwill. Yet in the past, some statesmen and leaders have, at times, been less capable than almost any of their citizens of making rational decisions.

There seems to be a naive but frightening belief in the community that the minds and bodies of our senior statesmen, politicians, military and church leaders are so special and so superior to that of mortal men, that they will continue to function with brilliance and foresight long beyond the time when the rest of us would be declining with age or illness.

I firmly believe that some means of confidential assessment of the mental and physical fitness of our leaders needs to be found, perhaps of a type similar to that applied to commercial airline pilots.

Public office should neither be taken, nor maintained without basic mental and physical fitness. The necessary power should be discreetly invested in an advisory board to keep a check on the medical and mental health of our country's leaders and with the power to suspend them from duty should it become necessary.

I do not believe that politicians and leaders should have the right to decide on their own health any more than an airline pilot has the right to decide whether he/she is fit for his/her job.

The excuses, logic and rhetoric (and possibly persecution) that will be summoned to oppose such thoughts are going to be formidable. It may even take the terrible consequences of a nuclear war to force people to adjust their thinking in this direction.

WORONI JOB SERVICE

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHER

The ANU Left Group has a position for an activist seeking to avoid graduation for as long as possible. Duties will include producing posters, leaflets and badges, attending meetings and writing speeches which will sound like John Buchanan is making them off the cuff. The successful applicant may be required to suffer a fatal dose of radiation or be bashed by pigs or right-wing thugs.

Salary will depend on whether the next Students' Association meeting gets a quorum.

It would be an advantage to know ten adjectives and not make jokes about Matthew Storey's uncle.

The successful applicant will be a handicapped black homosexual migrant working-class single mother.



Women's access to education: access to what?

The erosion of the quality of tertiary education generally in Australia over the last few years of conservative governments should be viewed with concern by all students.

For women in particular the cutbacks in support services and allowances progressively restrict the potential access to education women have. This, too, is a cause for concern.

However, what has begun to increasingly occupy my thought about the status of women students is the sort of attitudes and social policy conveyed to us in the way we are taught. Not only must the question of access be raised, but also the question: **access to what?**

I will use the example of legal education here to try and show firstly the way law itself operates to oppress women and secondly the way this is both mystified and perpetuated by teaching practices in our law school.

Law and Society

Our social structure can be described as a capitalist patriarchy. That is, power relationships are posited on a combination of the exploitation of the female gender by the male; and the exploitation of most economic classes by powerful elites.

Law is one of the structures that upholds this. It conveys and embodies the dominant ideology. The ideological function of law is that it "defines social issues and constructs models of appropriate and inappropriate behaviour" (Sachs and Wilson 1978). The law represents society as essentially a consensus of equal individuals and itself as their neutral regulator. It is the assumption about what sort of individuals women are, that forms the basis of the sexist bias of law.

Women are defined in law in the terms of the patriarchy. That is, by our function as wives and mothers, and as sex objects. We are defined by our relation to men rather than for ourselves, and our unpaid work is used for the cheap reproduction of a labour force for capital.

Women as wives

Women have traditionally been conceptualised in law as non-persons in marriage. Not only were women excluded from all but the domestic sphere, but this was conceived of as an honour and protection from the harshness of citizenship. Comments such as "their proper place was at home, learning to rule their husband and bring up their children" (Lord Neave 1873) were commonplace in legal reasoning a century ago.

Citizenship is no longer as firmly denied to married women. Some economic and legal identity is now recognised. However, the concept of domestic life as both the primary occupation of women and a refuge of love and safety, still permeates legal reasoning.

The total inability of present legal structures to deal with domestic violence is a prime example of this. Laws relating to spouse assault, and particularly the defence of provocation, clearly cater for men's needs better than women's.

The common law marriage contract itself perpetuates the powerlessness of women. The "consent" is to an externally defined status relationship — not a freely negotiated arrangement, as portrayed in contract law.

A husband cannot rape his wife, for common law imposes on the marriage contract the condition that the husband has lifelong access to the wife's body.

The legal protection offered to women in marriage is in fact the demand that we suffer in silence rather than

Women as mothers

Enforced motherhood is an aspect of the same structure that places women in the domestic sphere of marriage. No rape law contains provision for the termination of a resulting pregnancy and abortion itself is technically illegal except in SA and NT.

Where abortion laws have been relaxed, they place the discretionary power to decide on termination in the hands of doctors, not women ourselves.

Thus, women are denied the most basic right of citizenship, the integrity and control of our physical selves. That women must breed, against our will if necessary, is an operation of capitalist patriarchy. The labour forces must be reproduced as cheaply as possible to serve the needs of capital.

The fact that paid women workers have no legally enforceable replacement for mothering and domestic tasks shows that where capital needs free labour it can force women to work a double day — one in the home and one out of it — or to provide alternatives from individual earnings, thus effectively underpaying our labour.

In recent years legislation has been introduced to prevent discrimination against women in employment. When the courts have heard cases under this legislation, judges have redefined pregnant women as non-women for the purpose of the legislation and therefore excluded them. (Turley v Alders Stares 1980).

The implication is that a pregnant woman has lesser economic citizenship than a non-pregnant woman, thus perpetuating for modern statutory interpretation the notion that our primary function is childrearing, and all else secondary.

This is also demonstrated by the artificially reduced penalty for the mother who kills her child (infanticide). This does not apply to men. This legitimises the notion that women must take full responsibility for child-bearing even when the burden of that responsibility is so heavy that child killing results.

Women as deviants

The only alternative role for women in the eyes of the law is that of sex-object. The sex-object role of women is as prostitute. The law ensures that the service of men's sexual "needs" is a powerless role for women. It is an offence for women to "solicit" sexual favours from men in public places, yet men may leer, whistle, harass and intimidate women and invite sexual connection with impunity. Neither may a prostitute spend her earnings as she wishes, for it is an offence for any man outside her immediate family to be supported by her money.

Where deserted, divorced or man-free mothers are recognised by the State in the form of social security benefits, the law enforces payment of these from the role of surrogate husband. Any woman who deviates from a patriarchal conception of mothering roles (that is, as her primary function) will have the benefit withdrawn.

The State infers from the presence of a male in the household, provision of economic support — once again offering women only the wife, mother or prostitute role.

The discrimination against lesbian mothers in the practices of the Family Court highlights this. The patriarchal conception of women as "natural" mothers also presumes women's "natural" sexual dependence on men.

Any deviation from this is deemed dangerous for children. In the first case that awarded custody to an openly lesbian mother (Campbell v Campbell, 1974), the judge required an undertak-

ing from the applicant "that she will not engage in or permit any acts of a sexual nature . . . in the presence of the children." The courts seem prepared to grudgingly accept women's homosexuality on the condition that lesbians assist in upholding the myth that women who don't need men don't exist.

Law reproduces and entrenches the status quo

Law is a system of support and perpetuation of capitalist patriarchy with such firmly entrenched mechanisms for the reproduction of the existing system that it will not substantially change while men continue to be the main legislators and practitioners.

Where women seem to be making some impact and achieving reform, the courts are capable of reversing, redefining and closing off new opportunities. The redefinition of a pregnant woman as a non-woman for the purpose of the Sex Discrimination Act in 1980 is not unlike the redefinition of women as non-persons for entry to university in 1873.

Legal education reproduces and entrenches the sexist bias of law. The way law is taught at this university is gender blind. Behind the use of a supposedly universal (male) person is the assumption that any statement or principle applies equally to any individual, be it male or female.

Law is also taught in a way that mystifies its general structure and purpose. The focus of teaching is on the interpretation of particular statutes and cases. Assessment, mostly by examination, aims at solving particular individual problems. This focus contributes to the acquisition of legal knowledge that is fragmented and removed from other social structures.

Hence we, as law students, have little idea of the effect of particular judgments as applied in the real world. So, too, our lack of access to an understanding of the real dynamics of the legal elite and its ideology lead us to a reverence for, or a belief in the inevitability of, the status quo, that is born of ignorance and cynicism.

For women students, in law school as elsewhere, it is obvious from the first night in college to the last drinks-with-the-lecturers social function that we are not students with the same status as men. The myriad forms of sexual harassment are as pervasive inside universities as outside of them. But it is the actual content of our studies that subtly inculcates us with an acceptance of our position.

Law courses, from the first contracts lecture where the concept of individuals with equality of bargaining power is introduced, fail to recognise and account for the economic, physical and psychological oppression of women. We learn of trespass in public places without recognition of the fact that there is no place in our society "public" to women; there is nowhere free from the fear of rape. We learn of the defence of provocation without contemplating the inapplicability of this to women, whose socialised responses to aggression are seldom "in the heat of the moment" retaliation.

Of course, sexist biases are not the only features of law as it is taught that are unrecognised. The protection of the ruling elite and the economic bias against workers are equally silences in our units. The distinctive feature of sexism in law is its perpetuation by the courses themselves.

For women, the constant use of tutorial problems depicting people in gender-stereotyped roles (when was the last time a woman crane driver needed workers' compensation in your tutorial exercise?) perpetuates our image of the narrow range of skills and activities women may legitimately engage in.

More blatantly derogatory examples spring to mind. There was the criminal law example where a feminist urged a woman to kill a baby; and the torts problem where the foolish (female) secretary panicked and caused the accident. The sort of information we receive about women as part of our studies contributes to our images of ourselves as less than competent individuals, or less than normal phenomena.

WORONJI JOB SERVICE

DEPROGRAMMER

Burgmann College has a vacancy for a qualified deprogrammer to lead a team rescuing Roman Catholics from John XXIII and Ursula Colleges and reversing the brainwashing processes of priests and nuns operating at those Colleges.

The successful applicant will, accompanied by several part-time staff (including voluntary workers from the Evangelical Union), conduct raids on the Catholic strongholds, remove devotees of the Pope (recognising them from photographs supplied by anxious parents) and return them to Burgmann for treatment. The appointee will be expected to completely cure the subject of believing in the infallibility of the Pope, reciting the Lord's Prayer in an unusual manner, accepting the existence of Purgatory, relying on rosary beads in times of crisis and conversing with our Lord in Latin.

Applicants will be expected to have extensive knowledge of deprogramming techniques (including electric shock therapy), a deprogramming average of 3.5 days for the last financial year and some commando experience. Ability to recite the Thirty-Nine Articles backwards (or equivalent qualification for Methodists) would be an advantage.

In 1979, less than a third of the legal profession was female; most of these as solicitors rather than barristers. Few women have ever achieved higher status than county court judge in Australia. Nor are we likely to if the present system continues.

Observe that in our law school the first year classes contain approximately equal numbers of males and females. Yet by the latter years the balance has altered in favour of men.

The reason for a higher drop-out rate for women than men cannot be entirely unconnected with the constant reinforcement of a negative self-image we receive.

Law classes generally are structured to discharge active participation in learning. Putting up one's hand is often construed as an act of revolt, or sheer stupidity. When the question is directed at a particular issue, such as the effect for women of a concept or decision, the response from lecturers and most students is ridicule. Still more may one feel shamed into silence after experiencing the effect of a complaint about the jokes derogatory to women that fester in certain law classes. Most women students laugh along politely at jokes about rapists or slanderous jibes at female ineptitude. Can we not realise, however, that each such moment contributes to a feeling of isolation, doubt of our rationality and implied obligation to be the object of "boys' games"?

As women students, in law school as elsewhere, we have the right to equality of opportunity in education. This means equality of access: the provision of support services, child-care, and campus security, so that our studies are not subordinate to our social status.

It also means the reform of course content: to integrate concepts of woman as individuals of infinite variety, self determined rather than defined by relation to men (as mothers, daughters, wives). Our courses should also examine and question the social position of women, and provide us with the analytic skills and knowledge to bring about change.

While the issue of women remains a silence in our law courts the status quo will be perpetuated. The silence condones the oppression of women. Recognition and questioning of this silence contributes to change.

HELEN CAMPBELL

ACADEMICS' NEW SOUND

The inaugural concert of the University House Punk Rock Ensemble was loudly acclaimed at the H. C. Coombes Lecture Theatre on Monday.

The Ensemble, which comprises academics from several Departments, was formed earlier this year by Classics lecturer Dr Dominic Putrid. The caretaker estimated that over 500 academics attended the concert. "There's no way we'll have the place clean for the International Symposium on Classical Greek Poetry," he told Woroni.

The crowd, many of them high on petrol, clapped and spat as Dr Putrid, in a black leather academic gown and studded ski-boots, performed classics such as "Holiday in the Sun", "Don't Want to be Unemployed" and, in honour of former Vice-Chancellor Prof. Low, "London Calling".

The Ensemble also performed original material, including "Copland Theatre Abortion", "Anarchy in the Tea Room" and one ballad, "Untenured Teenager".

"It was great," a Reader from the Law Faculty said as he carved his initials into an usherette. "I usually have to stick three fingers down my throat to be that sick."

"I was bored," Dr. Putrid explained when we asked him why he formed the Ensemble. "When I started work I enjoyed lecturing. I loved writing papers and having them published in international journals. I was amused when the Vice-Chancellor's wife forgot my name. But it gets to you after a while. You want to do something different. You want to smash plate glass windows. You want to throw up at Faculty meetings. You want to bite heads off kittens."

"I suppose there are times when you find writing for a major newspaper doesn't completely satisfy you. You'd like to translate "Macbeth" into Sanskrit, or study Milton's use of semicolons. It was the same sort of thing with me. I had a creative urge that couldn't be satisfied by Latin verbs and Departmental Committee meetings."

We asked a typical Professor his opinion of the concert. "Fuck!" he said. "I mean, like, it was fucking fantastic. I've been to international fucking conferences, and embassies, and seminars in the fucking Research School, but fuck, I've never had such a fucking good time. I mean, that fucking guitar player, he played that guitar the way you or I drive fucking bulldozers. He's fucking good. He's wasted as a Professor in the Research School of fucking Pacific Studies."

The University House Punk Rock Ensemble hopes to tour overseas in January.



The Union has announced that it will go into direct competition with Burton Hall by introducing a Roast Dog Bar.

Reports and photographs by Ian Rout

The ANU's first-grade Rugby League team, the Stuffed Pigs, suffered a setback this week when star forward Rory McGrotty was given a two-year suspension for licking in a scrum.

"I'm very disappointed in Rory," captain-coach J. T. Sullivan admitted. Mr Sullivan has won the club's Best and Fairest Player award for the last three seasons, in which he has scored 117 tries and several hundred goals and has never been cautioned or penalised.

"I always impress upon my players the need for fair play and dignity while representing the University. Students who attend our matches and support their team want to see strong running, quick passing, clean scrums and hard but fair tackling. They don't want to see players licking each other," Mr Sullivan said, "unless they come from John XXIII College."

McGrotty is the third ANU player suspended this year. Early in the season another forward was given a ten-match suspension for fondling, and last month the halfback was suspended for one match for striking an official with a ceremonial mace.



The ANU Philately Club has been banned from Bruce Hall following complaints that its meetings disturbed some residents.

The ANU Monarchist Club met recently and decided to initiate a campaign for the abolition of decimal currency.



A researcher at the ANU Psychology Dept has just completed a study showing that students will agree with almost anything.

"I sent 4000 students a form purporting to be a postal referendum paper on administration of the Sstudents' Association, asking ridiculous questions. It was accompanied by silly

arguments on the supposed issues," Dr Anto Zlukton explained. "For instance, one of the questions related to the Australian Union of Students. In fact the Union ceased to exist in 1977 when it was sold to a Swedish multi-national specialising in the production of stickers for travellers' suitcases. But we told ANU students that they were affiliated to it, and they voted by a clear majority to remain affiliated to a union that didn't exist."

Dr Zlukton told us that he had also asked about a Students' Representative Council. "It's an absurd concept; every university who ever tried it dropped it. But the literature we put out claimed that everybody else has one and ANU used to, and again they voted Yes to bringing it in."

Another question on an esoteric and largely irrelevant point attracted an overwhelming Yes vote although no arguments on either side were distributed. Dr Zlukton said, "I did it that way to show that arguments for the other questions did not present the Yes cases more forcefully. In fact we found that the question with no arguments produced a much higher Yes vote. That is to say, the less students are told about a question the more likely they are to vote Yes."

Asked what led to his unusual line of enquiry Dr Zlukton replied, "I heard about people going round the Union Bar asking patrons to agree that Woroni was substandard. In fact

Woroni is substandard, but when I repeated the experiment with The Canberra Times I found people equally ready to agree that it was a low-quality rag. Then I did the reverse: I went around asking people to praise the literary standard of an International Socialist's newsletter, a Liberal Society pamphlet, the back of a Weetbix packet and one of Chris Stamford's essays. Again they were generally prepared to agree that these were great works of literature, though with some hesitation in the case of the Stamford essay."

Dr Zlukton acknowledged the performances of Drama Club members who played the parts of Returning Officers and extremist student politicians during the fake referendum. "They were very convincing, though they overacted at times," he said.

Dr Zlukton also told us that his results had been duplicated at other universities. "At Monash University 79% of a large survey agreed that they would like to have their left legs amputated at the knee with a blunt pen-knife," he said. "A survey at the University of Western Australia found 73% agreeing that the perfect holiday spot was West Beirut in August. And, most conclusive, 84% of members of the Sydney University Gourmet Club were prepared to buy tickets to a dinner at Burton Hall."



The next meeting of ANU Council will consider a recommendation from the Assistant Vice-Chancellor (above) that the University Health Service be barred from performing plastic surgery.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS STRUGGLE



Q: Why was AZASO formed?

RAEVELL: Because of the banning of students' organisations and the fact that there had been a great increase in militant action not only on the student front, but also in the trade union front and by squatters, for example, there was a great need to co-ordinate the students' actions which were taking place in different universities and link these actions with the mass activity of the rest of the population. The national student organisation would, therefore, co-ordinate these actions and present students' problems and ideals with one voice under one banner.

Q: Who does AZASO represent?

IGGY: AZASO represents all Black students in South Africa in the higher institutions of learning, that is, the universities, and the technical and training institutions. By Black students here we mean all the students from the oppressed community being the 'Coloured', African and Indian students. Since we know that the Pretoria regime and its predecessors have always tried to divide the people of South Africa into ethnic and racial units in order to rule them 'better', it becomes necessary that all the students of different racial and ethnic groups come together under one banner. Another aim of the students' organisation is to co-ordinate students' action in the fight for a better system of education i.e. a free, dynamic and compulsory educational system as expressed in the Freedom Charter.

Q: What is the relationship between AZASO and other students' organisations?

IGGY: We have always striven to unite in action with all progressive students' organisations. There is one students' organisation in particular — a national students' organisation — the Congress of South African Students, with which we have always had a healthy working relationship. In this, we are united by common objectives, aims and ideals. We are united in action because of our belief in the people's document, the Freedom Charter.

Q: What do you see as the major outcome of the AZASO congress held in July last year?

RAEVELL: In order to answer this question it is important to place this conference in its proper context. During the time that the congress was taking place, there were a number of important actions — not only MK actions but also squatter resistance to forced removals, and increased worker action. Therefore, these actions gave the congress a special nature in that representatives of progressive trade unions were present at the congress to bring the issues which affect workers in their day-to-day struggles closer to the students in order for the students to understand what progressive trade unionism is, and to discuss how the students could engage in supportive actions. An immediate example that comes to mind is the increase during strikes of trade union support committees, for example, the trade union support committees for the Wilson-Rowntree boycott and the role that students played in the red meat boycott. Another important feature of this Congress was the fact that it was shown that there was a greater need to

In South Africa the conditions under which students organise are vastly more difficult than Australian students. In the following interview Raelv Nkondo, former organiser of the Azanian (South African) Students' Organisation (AZASO) and Iggy Mathebula, founder member of the students' organisation discuss the role of students in the democratic liberation struggle.

include women as equals in the struggle. Yet another important feature of the congress is that when AZASO was initially formed, there was a lot of confusion as to whether there was a need for a national student organisation and what the aims and objectives of AZASO were — what ideology it would uphold. The congress quite successfully managed to explain all this to the representatives from the different universities and hence helped consolidate the base of AZASO at the universities.

Q: Would you say then that the congress was a success?

RAEVELL: Yes, the congress was definitely a success because firstly, AZASO had managed to establish its base at the different universities. Secondly, it was also mentioned at the congress that there was a greater need to incorporate the students in the bantustans into the national student organisation because there was a tendency in the past to regard these students as being separate from the overall student community and thus from the struggle in our country.

Bantustan 'Independence'

Whilst in theory we would reject the

impossible to get rid of this racist education system until the whole system of apartheid and its exploitative nature has been radically changed. Educational struggles have to be seen in this context.

impossible to get rid of this racist education system until the whole system of apartheid and its exploitative nature has been radically changed. Educational struggles have to be seen in this context.

Q: How would you relate this to the fight against dummy institutions?

IGGY: The students, as part of the oppressed community, have to regard this fight as their own. They have to form support committees, as we saw during the SAIC 'elections'. In every national campaign that should be the role of students: to join hands with the rest of the community in the fight against bantustanisation, for example.

Every member of the community must be organised, and the various organisations themselves have to be consolidated and should join hands as we saw during the anti-republic and anti-SAIC campaigns where Africans, 'Coloureds' and Indians — and an increasing number of democratic whites — joined hands, because the people in South Africa refuse to see themselves as racial or ethnic units.

Level of Organisation

As the level of organisation rises, the actions of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe begin to have a clearer meaning to the masses of the people. For MK combatants to operate effectively inside the country, they have to be protected. Wherever they go, they should find a receptive atmosphere. The people should not swallow the poison that the regime is trying to feed them with that our brothers and sisters are "terrorists". We have to understand the connection between mass struggles and the military actions of MK for, it is the combination of these aspects of struggle which will result in the seizure of power from the fascist regime.

RAEVELL: What we should keep in mind especially with regards to students is that they have an important role to play: consolidating their own base and creating conditions which will enable the units of Umkhonto we Sizwe and the ANC underground to operate with maximum effectiveness. One of the ways is to take up the issue of the six MK comrades who are awaiting the hangman's noose in Pretoria. Another is to plan and engage in activities to observe the 70th anniversary of the ANC.

ANC Underground

Q: You have mentioned the ANC underground. Can you tell us, comrades, what led you to join the underground?

RAEVELL: As you know, the student struggle is one facet of the national democratic liberation struggle, and because of the repressive nature of the Pretoria regime, at a certain point in time it becomes virtually impossible to operate above ground. The struggle has to continue until we take power, and in this regard, we felt that the only way in which we could advance the people's cause was to join the fighting ranks of our vanguard movement, the ANC.

And lastly, dear comrades, to the militant youth of our country we say that in order to have victory in our lifetime, we've got to take up the message from Robben Island from Comrade Nelson

Mandela:

UNITE! MOBILISE! FIGHT ON!!

Courtesy — ARENA.

CLUB OF ROME



There is a three-piece in this town that has, through some consistently satisfying live work over the last few months, established both credibility and a following. John Morris (bass and vocals) and John Richardson (guitar and keyboard) formed the original nucleus of Club of Rome, which was complemented by a drum machine. That machine has since been replaced by the competent Mark Fraser (of heady Quintrex Bop/Deakin Inn days).

The uninitiated might not know what to expect of this trio as they take the stage, but once they start playing, the influences become obvious. Club of Rome unashamedly derive their sound from the likes of Joy Division, New Order and Killing Joke, and in fact cover Joy Division's "Means To An End" and Killing Joke's "War Dance." But the rest of the band's material is original and would do their mentors proud. Songs like "Axe Murder" (which is the only one I've ever heard the band introduce), the instrumentals and several others, have some very melodic and

infectious bass lines. The drumming is not of the monotone-beat-interspersed-with-rolls genre, but similar to the definite rhythm style employed by Joy Division. John Richardson uses feedback and other assorted distortions effectively but not excessively. When he hovers skull-like over an imagined medieval pipe-organ (my imagination, not his), the combined effect of drums, bass and keyboard is tenebrous. The songs do not require the services of a vocal gymnast which John Morris is not, but his voice/singing suits the style of music very much.

Though Club of Rome play a distinctive brand of music, their's is not an exclusive or potentially exclusive sound. A constantly diverse crowd seems to absorb the music with equal enthusiasm at their gigs.

If you've not done so, make an effort to catch the apocalyptic sounds of Club of Rome.

GRAPHICS: PETER BOLLINGER

—Michael Preiss

Flaming Hands

If it's a party you want, then... Julie Mostyn is always the star of any engagement. Tall and thin, contrasted in black and white, she whirls about the stage, attacks the microphone, she stuns with the impassioned power that is unleashed. Her voice swoops and croons, embedded in an intensity that belies her sleek figure.

Standing beside her, cradling his sax, is Sluggo. Eyes closed, his dark features are impassive. But his body rocks and pumps to the rhythm, like a middle weight, boxer keyed up for the opening bell. Grasping his cue in both hands, he blows short and sharp, providing a hook for the excitement to ebb and peak on.

The rest of the band just play — hard. Always hard and fast. Guitarist and chief songwriter, Jeff Sullivan, churns out the riffs and cords that are the catalyst for the propulsion of Peter Bull (keyboards), Grant O'Connor (bass) and Alan Brown (drums). Together they are the bedrock that is essential to every great rock band.

So who are they and where's the party? Sydney-siders need no introduction. They know that a gig by Flaming Hands dispels all doubts and succinctly answers all queries.

Soon after their formation in 1980, Flaming Hands established themselves as one of the top live attractions in the inner Harbour City. This dedicated following was consolidated by the support spot on The Clash tour (Joe Strummer was won over completely) and the release of three singles on the independent Phantom Label: "I Belong to Nobody", "Wake Up Screaming" and in May 1982 the double A side "It's Just That I Miss You"/"Go or Stay".

In June this year Flaming Hands joined forces with INXS's Management MMA. Now they are ready to take their special style of music (a stifled imagination might call it "Jackhammer Urban Soul") to the rest of the country. Recent short tours inter-state have reinforced what everybody knew. There's no shortage of willing converts to Flaming Hands.

The reasons will be fully explained in late August with the release of their first live EP, a superb recording of a dynamic show at Sydney's Family Hotel. This state-of-the-art manifesto from Flaming Hands is a strong teaser for their long and eagerly awaited debut album expected later this year. The band have already begun preparations for what will be the biggest rage of the year.

So you need no further encouragement... **The Party's on and Flaming Hands invites everybody!**

Una Brillante Banda De Musica Amenizara El Espectaculo!

Most people don't have to be told how brilliant and spectacular an INXS concert is. They will take this fantastically florid title for their new national tour at face value. (More so if they speak Spanish).

Over five months have passed since INXS's last tour. In that time the group have refined their style to a high pitch. The maturity and musical sophistication INXS have now developed is remarkable. They are a precision machine thriving on emotional spontaneity.

This growth which INXS have achieved is no surprise to those many fans who have followed them over the last three years. Even in their rawest days the potential was overwhelming. Their first two albums ("INXS" and "Underneath The Colours"), plus singles like "Simple Simon", "Just Keep Walking", "The Loved One" and "Stay Young" pointed the way to the excellence of their latest single "One Thing".

Now in concert INXS demonstrate that "One Thing" is not an isolated phenomenon. The rest of the material which they perform from their forthcoming third album exists on just as high a plateau. The new songs (such as "Black and White", "Soul Mistake", "To Look at You" or "Don't Change") are not only as rewarding and instantly appealing as "One Thing", but also display a striking diversity within the unity that is INXS's sound.

On stage the demands INXS present in their repertoire is evident in the marked advancement of their musicianship — enhanced by an enthusiasm that never wanes, nor fails to infect an audience.

Listen to the increased depth and range of Michael Hutchence's vocals. Or the empathy and thrust of a superb rhythm section like John Farriss on drums and bass guitarist Garry Beers. Or a front line so versatile in its melodic colourings and power as Tim Farriss (guitar), Kirk Pengilly (guitar and sax) and Andrew Farris (keyboards).

Above all, go listen to INXS. The experience will convince you, as it has many people already that this is THE tour of 1982.

Reviews

The Wit and Wisdom of the 'Deep North'

By
CHRISTINA KLEEBERG

One could be forgiven, even in these days of turmoil, for failing to treat with the requisite seriousness deserved, the run of events which bring to our northern climes the rather distinct atmosphere of comic opera which prevails.

We still tend to treat a notherner's idiosyncracies with amused tolerance, and write-off its government's strange and sometime bizzare form of administration as being due to the collective effects of the midday sun.

But, at last, one mad dog has seen fit to turn a serious face towards Queensland's "modus operati" and attempt an analysis from a standpoint of philosophical and academic interest, of those events which bring such amusement to the rest of Australia.

Dean Wells, Lecturer of Philosophy at Queensland University and author of many books on the subject, has produced what is probably the first definitive political study of the Petersen Government, and from what he describes as a part-time Marxist philosophy, raises some very pertinent questions about the probable implications of those political directives which cause us such quixotic amusement.

Mr Wells has produced a book entitled "The Deep North" which, besides being a better collection of anecdotes and Ambrosia than an anthology of last century's Punch, presents a highly persuasive picture of Queensland as a State in which the seeds of totalitarian control have been sown.

All be it that this may sound somewhat alarmist contrasted with the lazy summer atmosphere, and all the positive advertising of golden sun and sand, Wells does paint a very plausible alternative picture of what actually may be the result of a government which survives through minority control and which is prepared to interfere with parliamentary procedure, if and when the existing statutes are not in line with impending action.

He subsequently makes the valid point that throughout history, leaders and movements have established themselves initially by pushing their advantage as far as the climate of opinion will allow, and from there altering the terms on which later contention may be based.

As evidence of this he points to the controls of public freedoms which have raised such furore within both Queensland and the rest of Australia as being the normal pre-requisites for both public and private political restriction, saying that, despite Mr Petersen's repeated vows that these measures are merely necessary for the enforcement of laws designed to protect the public, to put it in his own words . . .

"If you look like a crow, squark like a crow, and fly like a crow, you can't complain if you're shot like a crow . . ."

As an expose of what constitutes political transmutation from conservatism to totalitarianism, The Deep North is both illuminating and disturbing.

It is also extremely funny. Flo's pumpkin scones are by now famous, and serious directives such as that Queenslanders should wear a distinctive article of clothing, which would enable them to be recognised anywhere in the world, lend to the government gazettes a somewhat unintentional humour. (Cynics should not that the winning entry in the Courier Mail's competition was a sun hat, not an armband!)

The Hansard recordings of parliamentary proceedings, besides being enough to set any good democrat's teeth on edge, are simply loaded with gems ranging from serious rejoinders about police-government relations . . .

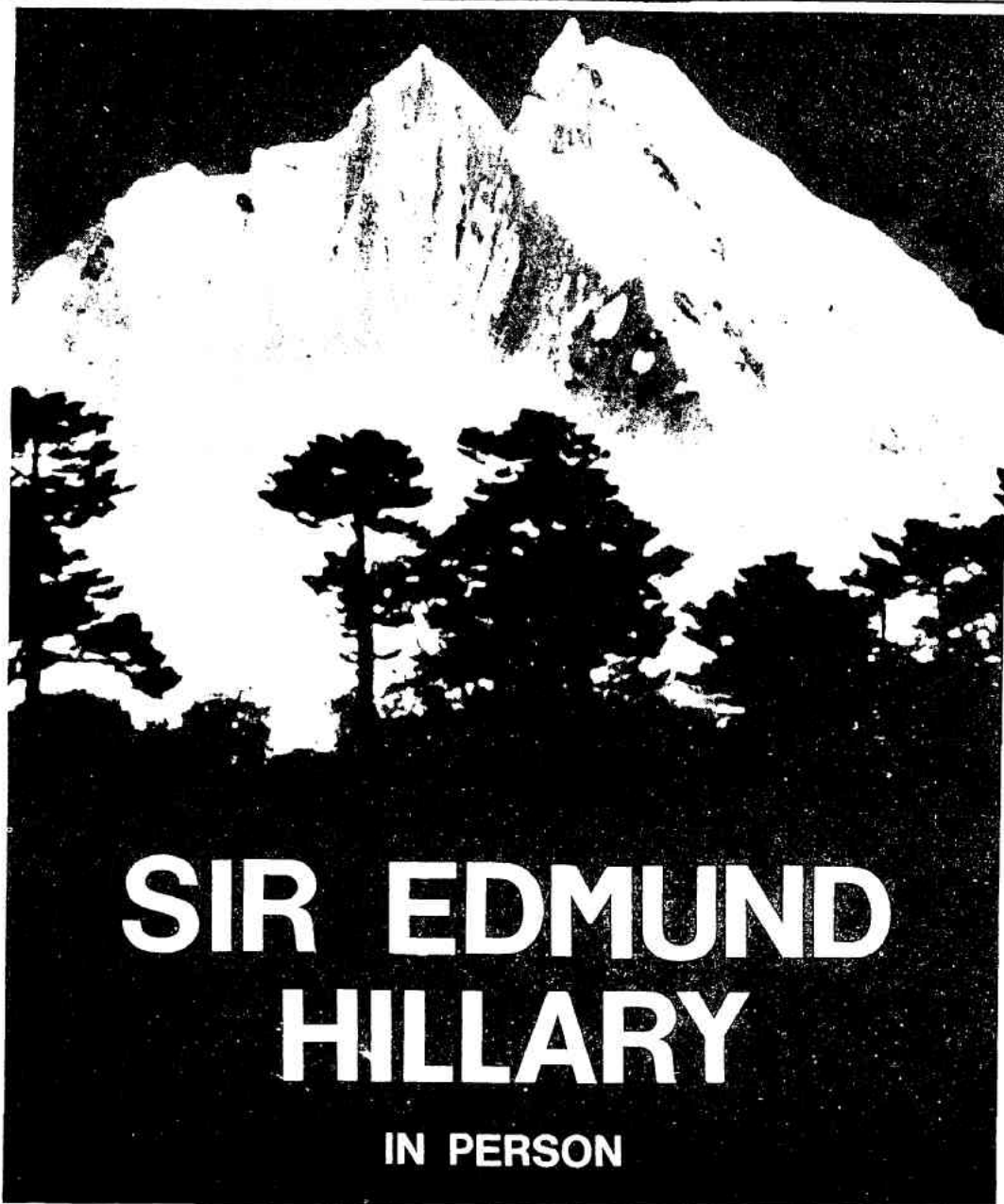


"We have a very good police force . . . I don't HAVE to ring them up to tell them what to do . . ."

to off-the-cuff remarks worthy of some note, such as . . .

"We've just got to get away from talking majority rule, it just doesn't add up . . ."

If humour alone was all that it had to recommend it, The Deep North would be well worth the effort. However, for anybody who ever felt that they may have nurtured an affinity with the churches, the ALP, the Liberals, the Communists, atheists, jews, mormons, opponents of uranium mining, hippies, blacks, people intent on walking down the street in groups larger than three; and southerners, the Deep North is perhaps a must, for it is not often in history that warnings are sounded in such explicit terms, and with such good cause.



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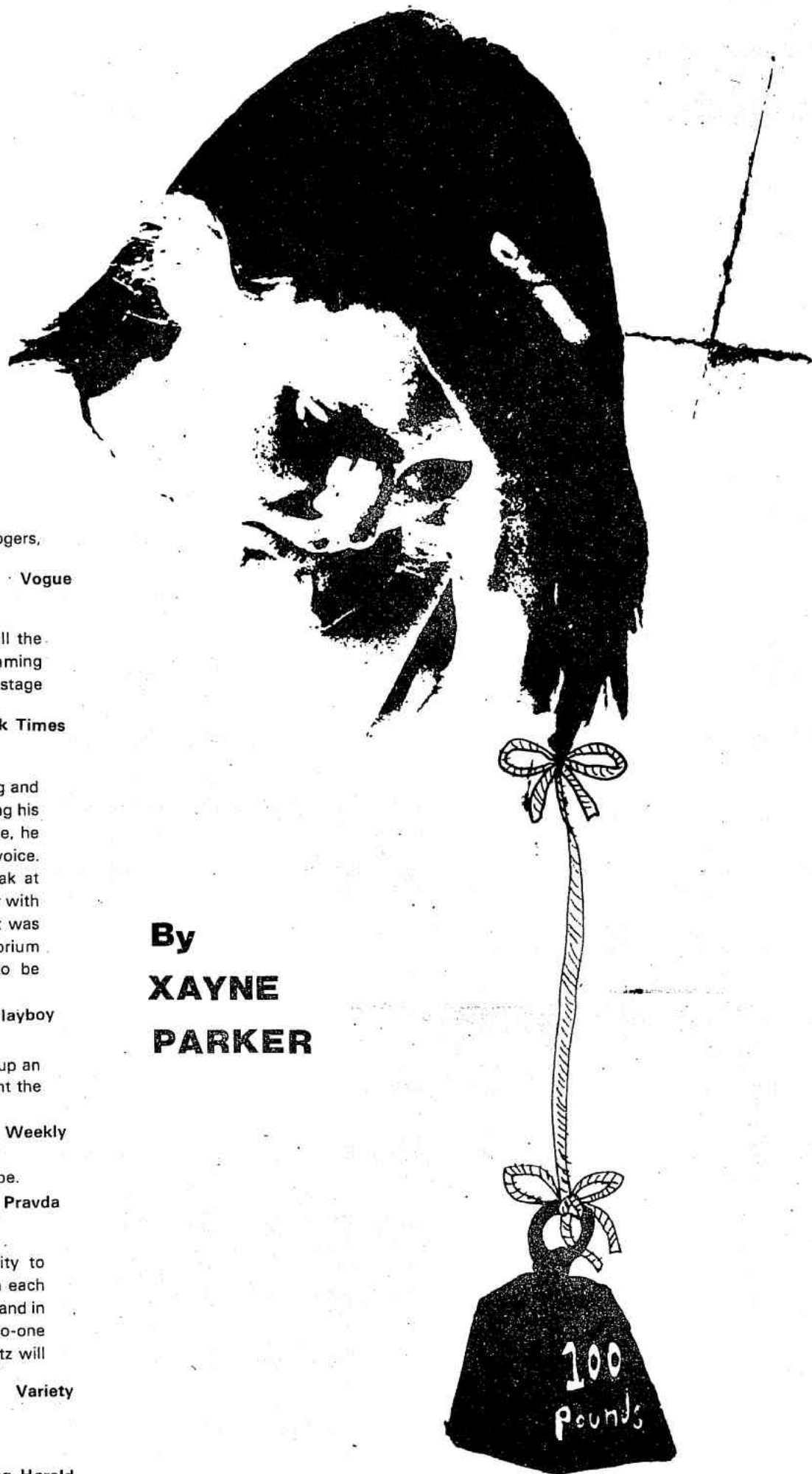
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Illustrated by Viv Allbright
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* Recommended retail prices

HEAD GOBBLER



A play to remember — a performance to forget!

Movie News

Roxburgh and Letz are Australia's answer to Sonny and Cher, Astaire and Rogers, Rocky and Bullwinkle.

Vogue

Mr Roxburgh's dashing stage entrancès and exits were carried off with all the panache and gusto of a deranged toreador. When he wasn't frantically slamming doors or running relays with Madame Hedda around the set, he was backstage teaching the maid how to speak.

New York Times

Perhaps the real talent of the evening was Hedda's lover whose comic timing and manner was befitting of the best of them. His true artistry manifested itself during his more intense, sensitive and yet hilarious couplings with Madame Hedda. Here, he would emerge on stage fully dressed as a male yet squeaking with a woman's voice. Waving his arms about his head like a retarded helicopter, he would squeak at Madame Hedda lines of passion, hate and anger to which she would often reply with an impromptu monologue from Annie Oakley or simply play dead. The effect was devastating. Several members of the crowd had to be dragged from the auditorium to be given air to calm their fits of hysterical laughter. A performance to be remembered.

Playboy

Sponsorship figured high in CAD's estimation and Miss Letz never passed up an opportunity to strum furniture, herself or any other inanimate object to highlight the dashing away of Cutex nail varnishes available to the general public.

Women's Weekly

Miss Letz's range of facial expressions rivalled her own extensive wardrobe.

Pravda

Miss Letz researched her role thoroughly and passed up no opportunity to illustrate the expertises she acquired from a leading Canberra optometrist. In each scene, and with detailed accuracy, she rolled her eyes not twice but 365 times and in every direction including anti-clockwise. Amazing a feat as it did seem, and no-one can deny the audience impact it had, one couldn't help but feel that Miss Letz will perhaps never be able to rid herself of her circus training and background.

Variety

Judge Brack smoked a beautiful pipe — and convincingly, too.

Sydney Morning Herald

One of the farcical highlights of the performance must have been Madame Hedda's death which, I argue, would have achieved full comic impact had it been played before the audience's very eyes instead of relying on Richard's hysterical one liners denoting both surprise and amusement. Surely, Miss Letz's greatest performance came in that of the letter-opening scene. Even though the dimming of the light made some audience members think that it was either yet another one of the lighting man's jokes or simply the third of four micro-second intervals, the centre of attention quickly turned to crazed and desperate Hedda, hunched over an old stove tearing up Lovborg's manuscript. The scene was breathtaking. As flames sensuously and hungrily licked Hedda's delicate frame, Miss Letz sent her audience reeling as she belted out several meaty numbers from Faust, the Musical, winning for herself tumultuous applause, two standing ovations and several requests from the floor.

House and Garden

Miss Letz oozes sensuality and sheer animal magnetism — her name will be on the lips of top Hollywood veterinarian surgeons for years to come.

TV Week

Perhaps the most painful performance given was that of *Berthe*, who seemed to hobble about stage, cringing like some poor devil suffering from cerebral palsy under the effect of a portable enema on loan, no doubt, from co-star Mr Roxburgh.

Dolly

By
**XAYNE
PARKER**

Miss Letz, true to form and direct from a successful two week run as a pair of surgical tweezers in Channel 7's Young Doctors, dropped her lines superbly and was all too ready to oblige the audience by repeating those she felt they had missed due to the incessant laughter.

Le Monde

CAD's production of Hedda Gobblor heralds the long awaited return of vaudeville and the musical comedy — good decent family fun.

New Idea

... devilishly clever ... the decision of CAD's producer to have a female impersonator play both lead roles was a stunning coup de theatre — a true turning point in theatre history!

The Age

On Saturday night I witnessed CADs, Miss Letz and Madame Hedda gracefully pass away for the last time — they shan't be missed.

CAD's Hedda Gobblor is good therapy for the cynical and criminally insane.

Cosmopolitan

Aunt's hats were the order of the night — but was the Spanish hat dance soon after Hedda's death truly in good taste?

News Week

If the dead do come back to haunt the living, Miss Letz may never sleep again.

Time



Now a Hewlett-Packard calculator specifically designed for programmers.

For a long while, ironically, computer analysts and programmers had to use the computer they were writing programs for, to write the programs themselves.

It was not always possible, not always convenient, and never very cost efficient.

Now, fortunately, Hewlett-Packard has come to the rescue, with the HP-16C.

Because the HP-16C is programmable, it can handle a wide variety of computer science problems, including format conversions, bit extraction and simulation of selected microprocessor instructions.

But its specialised design becomes apparent when it's switched to 'integer' mode for bit calculations.

Here, numbers can easily be entered

in and converted to hexadecimal, decimal, octal or binary bases.

And all this in a handheld calculator. With 18 different bit-manipulation functions, 4 boolean operators and floating point calculator mode to boot.

The new HP-16C from Hewlett-Packard. It's a programmable specifically designed for programmers.

To see the new HP-16C calculator, call Hewlett-Packard Personal Computation Group for dealer locations.

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**HEWLETT
PACKARD**

HP77

What is P.M.T.

The recent flurry of media interest in premenstrual tension (PMT) after it was successfully used in court to explain and excuse serious crimes, has died out as fast as it originally appeared. It might be argued that any public discussion of the menstrual cycle was a good thing, given the shame, secrecy and ignorance which still surround the subject. Certainly women who suffer badly from PMT will welcome, on some levels, a validation of their condition — too often seen simply as a psychological problem or just as women's lot . . . 'grin and bear it, dear'.

Unfortunately, but not surprisingly, the court findings, and the research and arguments they were based on, are too easily used against women even as they were used for women to get them off of criminal charges. What will linger much more as 'general knowledge' are half-truths about the menstrual cycle which will maintain and fuel biologically determined views of women's instability and inability to act responsibly in the world. Views which blame PMT for women's 'uncharacteristic' behaviour in the family at 'certain times' of the month. 'In the premenstrual phase women may be irritable, angry and emotionally labile. During the post menstrual phase, however, they float through life, wafted along on a tide of hormones, euphoric, placid and tolerant, womanly in every way and easy to live with.'

Katharina Dalton's (whose findings and views on PMT were used in the court cases) husband put it 'nicely' in the forward to her book *The Menstrual Cycle*: 'These findings (show) the extent to which the cyclical changes in the levels of a woman's hormones are responsible for her unpredictable changes of personality.' And further, 'Every woman is at the mercy of the constantly recurring ebb and flow of her hormones.'

Dr. Dalton is now the popularly accepted 'expert' on PMT. Her views are reproduced as gospel in women's magazines, newspapers, and increasingly in the literature of organisations such as the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, whose latest leaflets on the dangers of PMT all feature a fractured women's symbol. They are reflected in the material of the medically and establishment oriented 'Women's Health Concern' (a charity, among whose supporters are drug companies) which describes 'itself as being known as 'the national sorting house for women's health problems'.

Dalton locates the primary cause of PMT in hormonal imbalance and recommends treatment with progesterone. But there are questions and criticisms about Dalton's research and her treatment. As feminists we have to come to grips with a contradictory situation: Dalton, a woman doctor, pays attention to women's menstrual cycles. She says it is a 'real' condition — not a neurotic one. She has set up a clinic to help women suffering from PMT. It's obviously her life's work but . . . her most widely-adopted point about PMT is that during their premenstrual period women commit irrational, nasty, evil, criminal, accidental acts. She uses her statistics to prove that women batter babies, commit suicide and crimes, disrupt their home life, and miss work more during this time.

PMT — It's a sexist society, not our 'raging' hormones, which oppress us.
SUE O'SULLIVAN explores the recent publicity surrounding premenstrual tension.



There are a number of points it's useful to make in any discussion of PMT. One of them is to do with the politics of scientific and statistical evidence. There is nothing neutral about science. Facts depend on the questions asked, how they are posed in relationship to other things, and what the researcher expects to find. All the recent scare-mongering about increases in female suicides, accidents, crimes of violence, and depression, hardly ever makes the point that men commit suicide more than women, commit more crimes of violence, and are involved in more fatal accidents than women. And some of the media's descriptions of how women behave in the family when suffering from PMT read like cries of anger at impossible relationships with men, children, and frustration with the drudgeries of housework rather than 'irrational' behaviour.

Our premenstrual increase in emotional and behavioural determinants, doesn't come anywhere near the violent havoc men cause in the world. The argument that women can't be trusted in positions of power and responsibility becomes ludicrous when one looks at the state of a male-dominated world now. And nowhere do we read that women should

not be allowed to partake in the responsible work of having and raising babies menstrual depression failed to establish its superiority over placebo (dummy), while an American study claimed to show an improvement using doses of progesterone of between 1 to 5 mg, doses so small that they must be considered homeopathic.' And in a letter to *The Times* late last year he said, "No consistent biochemical or hormonal abnormality has been discovered. There is considerable controversy over the likely cause and most appropriate treatment. Some even and small children because of PMT.

Strangely absent from any arguments about PMT is any recognition that men are subject to cyclical patterns of hormones which affect their emotions and responses and which are apparently less predictable than women's patterns. Although this is generally recognised among researchers, it is ignored by men themselves; most would hotly deny that they had cycles.

Dr. Anthony Clare, a critic of Katharina Dalton and the school of hormone imbalances, raises doubts about her treatment: 'One of the few double-blind studies of progesterone in pre-doubt the existence of the condition.'

Feminist and other critics state quite frankly (and have done for the last ten years or more) that far too little is known by anyone about the female hormonal system to draw anything more than hit or miss conclusions about what causes PMT, what PMT causes, or about treatment with hormones. And there are serious questions about the political conclusions which are drawn from Dalton's work and treatment. Conclusions which fail to see women as social beings in an exploitative, sexist, and male-dominated society, or see women as ultimately determined by their biology . . . their 'raging' hormones . . . which need to be controlled and stabilised.

All research does indicate that retention of fluid is one of the main problems women have premenstrually. As long ago as the mid-1950s I was told to avoid salty foods and reduce fluid intake before my periods as a way of lessening period pains. Now some people believe this may help PMT too. Other self-help suggestions include taking vitamin B6 (pyridoxine), especially in the week before a period is due; calcium (always in conjunction with magnesium) and vitamin D. Another possibility is food rich in potassium. Certain herbal teas are considered useful and exercise, particularly yoga seems to help some women. All this may be difficult for many women to put into practice, but it would be worth attempting — perhaps a little at a time.

Unless we look at the whole of our life — the way in which mind, body and society interact — we can find ourselves lulled into a mainly doctor-oriented, drug centred view of health. As long ago as 1946, an American researcher into PMT said that the most common causes of its symptoms were nutritional deficiencies or poisoning from toxic substances in work environments. He was against giving hormone treatment, being sure that hormone-like drugs worsened the underlying cause, because they 'actually increase the body's nutritional requirements and strain the organs of the body which filter out poisons'.

We know that PMT is real, that many women are affected in varying degrees, and that whether it is physiological or psychological or an interaction of both, it exists as a problem and must be taken seriously. The causes of PMT are probably many and varied — it is not a disease. But why shouldn't we take the positive things about our menstrual cycle seriously as well? What if we were allowed to fully develop the positive aspects of experiencing a flux and flow of ups and downs — to be more in touch with our cycle and the changes it brings. To rid ourselves of shame or disgust about our menstrual blood. An American feminist book on menstruation says, 'To reject and eliminate the body processes, to let our moods be dampened through progesterone or estrogen or testosterone, is in part to agree with those who hold that womanhood is an inferior state of being.'



POETRY

Fantasia on a Poem by Goethe

I walked into the wood —
— Selfishly thither —
And saw a small flower there —
Quaint as a zither —
I longed to break it —
I spoke to me shyly —
'Must withering grip me —
I object to this highly!
I dug it out slowly —
Snapping never a root —
I slipped it into my garden —
— So gentle, so 'cutel' —
In my pretty house's shadow
It stands there so mute —
With many a flower —
And myriad leaves —
God never betrays
And never deceives!

R.E. McArthur.

SHERLOCK

The misty ghost of Sherlock Holmes
Hovers over the lost papyrus.
The lost Gallus, the lost Cinna,
All the lost poets buried under the loam of time,
Waiting for the genius who knows where to look.
Like Sherlock Holmes with his quivering violin,
And his pipe, outwitting the thick professionals,
Telling them that 'Rache' doesn't mean Rachel,
But is the German for revenge.
Turning casually to Watson,
And saying 'Elementary' with a wistful nod.

—R. E. McARTHUR.

SIMPLE MINDS

In September Simple Minds return to Australia for a series of concert and club performances that is certain to leave a trail of audiences stunned by the performing power of a band recently hailed by England's NME as "great, grandiose performers in a category of their own."

Simple Minds' current single "Promised You a Miracle" has only just dropped out of the Australian top 10 and CBS will release the band's latest album "New Gold Dream (81-82-83-84)" to coincide with the tour. "Glittering Prize" is the first track from the album to be released as a single, out August 31st.

Tour dates are:
Mon, Sept 27: Perth, Embassy Ballroom.
Wed, Sept 29: Adelaide, Thebarton Theatre.
Thurs, Sept 30: Melbourne, Latrobe University.
Fri, Oct 1: Melbourne: The Venue.
Sat, Oct 2: Melbourne, Bombay Rock.
Sun, Oct 3: Geelong, Collendina Hotel.
Tues, Oct 5: Canberra, ANU Student Union.
Wed, Oct 6: Sydney, Capitol Theatre.
Sat, Oct 9: Brisbane, Cloudland Ballroom.
Sunday, Oct 10: Gold Coast, Payroom.

Special guests on all the East Coast dates are "Rip-tides", whose first single "Hearts and Flowers" appears on Regular Records in September.

The current line-up of Simple Minds is: Jim Kerr (vocals), Charles Burchill (guitar), Derek Forbes (bass), Michael McNeill (keyboards), Mike Ogletree (drums).

Ogletree, formerly with Cafe Jacques, has recently replaced Kenny Hyslip, who joined the band shortly before their first Australian tour as temporary fill in for the original drummer Brian McGee.

In November 1981 Simple Minds arrived in Australia as special guests on what was to be the final national tour by Icehouse, who had themselves supported Simple Minds on an English tour some months earlier. Virtually unknown when they arrived, the live impact of Simple Minds soon catapulted their single "Love Song" and album "Sons and Fascination" into

WORONI JOB SERVICE

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

The University requires an expert in on-line peripheral software development with some knowledge of 9-track multiplex or disc drives and high-level interactive digital image data.

The successful applicant will be required to maintain top-secret records on persons selected by the Vice-Chancellor and discuss with other programmers the merits of *K@/\$ and how it will catalog your files into a packed array.

We anticipate that the successful applicant will be aged 32 years and 8 months, 179cm tall, weight 78.2kgs, blue eyes, dark hair greying and receding at the temples, beard, good squash player, resident of Downer, married with one son and disqualified from driving his yellow 1979 Commodore until February 12 next year. Tertiary qualifications and the ability to change a fuse are also desirable.

Separation

bird-songs out of emptiness
beat against the sky,
the stubborn sun
will grant us no infinity,
the stingy moon no opening
to heaven and liberation ...

the enigma of sudden nothingness
has dazed us with regret,
so that our days are sent spinning,
sadly spinning with living sorrow,
the sunlight distilled into little throbbing wheels,
each wheel a pure monad of sorrow,
and separation perplexes us every hour with new tears,
this absurdity of never seeing you again
distilled into tears as pure and extrovert
as mountain-streams in lucid winter sunlight.

—R. E. McARTHUR

AIESEC - what we can do for you

If you're graduating this year in Economics, Commerce or Business Administration and haven't already committed your life away to one of the many companies talent-scouting on campuses at the moment, then here's an alternative which should definitely interest you ...

If you've yearned to travel overseas but being a student has prevented you from getting the funds together, then here's a prospect whereby being a student enables you to go overseas with guaranteed income once you get there.

If you're intent on making the best start to your career and yet would like to take a year off for travel and personal development but are apprehensive to do so upon fear that you'll "miss the boat" by not joining the workforce immediately upon graduation, think again ...

AIESEC, Association International des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, is a student run, non-profit, non-political organisation which was founded in 1948, after the second World War, to promote internationalism.

Since entering the international AIESEC program in 1964 AIESEC Australia has expanded and now operates from 13 campuses nationally.

The aims of the organisation are to build better communications between management, academic and student communities, to promote international understanding of management, and to complement management and economics education with international education in the form of practical work experience.

THE EXCHANGE PROGRAM: This last objective is carried out by what is currently AIESEC's main activity — the operation of the student exchange program.

Under the exchange scheme "traineeships" are raised in 59 countries by students at Local Committee level. At the same time as companies are being approached to take students each Local Committee seeks students on their campus who are interested in applying for traineeships. Student applications are welcomed and must be completed during September.

Applications specify a student's field of interest, e.g., economics, accounting, computer science, general business administration, their country preferences, the type of business in which they'd like to work, e.g. banks, manufacturing, government, and also the length of traineeship they'd prefer from 2-18 months.

It should be stressed that applications are not academically competitive though students must have sound applications in order that chances of being matched to a job are maximised and to ensure trainees will be good ambassadors for Australia.

Student applications are then taken to International Congress in March where they are matched by computer to jobs overseas. In this way 4500 students are matched every year.

If you're successfully matched you can expect to start your traineeship from June onwards. Your traineeship may take one of various forms — either working in one department, through several departments, completing a research or special project. Whatever its form, it will be of great benefit to you personally as well as being invaluable work experience in your field.

Your host AIESEC Local Committee will arrange your visa, will meet you at the airport, will assist in organising accommodation and arrange for you to be introduced to your company. Your wage will adequately cover all living expenses so that the only expense of a traineeship to you is your initial airfare.

AIESEC, far from deserting you outside of work, provides you with an extensive reception program which will introduce you to the country, its people and culture, in a social and travel context. As well as meeting students and business people of your host country, you'll be mixing with trainees from countries all over the world.

An AIESEC traineeship speaks for itself! Think about it! If you want to apply for next year you must do so by September. Contact AIESEC on your campus, get your application in and ... get packing!

Contact Graeme Dowell or Steve Bennett. Leave a message on 493083 and we'll phone you.

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
GENERAL MEETING
Wednesday, 15th September
UNION BISTRO — 8.00pm
ALL STUDENTS WELCOME

ANU Film Group Program SEPTEMBER 28 - OCTOBER 12

Tuesday, September 28, 7.30pm
THE WAR GAME
DR STRANGELOVE: OR HOW I LEARNED
TO STOP WORRYING AND LOVE THE
BOMB

Thursday, September 30, 7.30pm
BREAKER MORANT
THE ODD ANGRY SHOT

Friday, October 1, 7.30pm
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
A SHOT IN THE DARK

Sunday, October 3, 1.30pm
MAN OF MARBLE
ASHES AND DIAMONDS

Tuesday, October 5, 7.30pm
EVERY WHICH WAY BUT LOOSE
ANY WHICH WAY YOU CAN

Thursday, October 7, 7.30pm
CLASH OF THE TITANS
DRAGONSLAYER

Sunday, October 10, 1.30pm
BOTTOMS UP BAVARIAN STYLE
CHORUS CALL

Tuesday, October 12, 7.30pm
THE CLUB
PUBERTY BLUES

Finding information a problem? Essays due?

Readers' Advisers in the J. B. Chifley Building of the Library will help individuals or small groups with their essay topics. We can help you to research your topic most effectively. Subject headings, indexes, specialised bibliographic sources — all will be revealed. Consult with the following:

Classics	Kay BRITCLIFFE
English	
German Languages	
Linguistics	
Medieval Studies	
Religious Studies	
Romance Languages	
Slavonic Languages	
Prehistory and Anthropology	Bet DRACOULIS
Psychology	John EVANS
Political Science	Jill LULHAM
Sociology	
History	Judith MILLER
Fine Art	Jan NOVAK-BOOTH
Asian Studies	Shirley O'REILLY
Economic History	Winsome PLUMB
Geography	
Human Sciences	
Women's Studies	
Philosophy	
Economics	Marilyn STRETTON
Statistics	
Accounting and Public Finance	
Biochemistry	Joye VOLKER
Botany	
Chemistry	
Computing Science	
Forestry	
Geology	
Mathematics	
Physics	
Zoology	

Enquire at the Readers' Advisers' Desk to arrange a time — day or evening.

VACATION EMPLOYMENT

Details of the summer vacation employment program are now available through the Student Employment Service, Chancery Annex.

The University itself takes on a number of students over the vacation and it is important to register early as selection is based on a chronological list of interested students.

Anyone interested in what other opportunities are available for vacation work should call by and see me as soon as possible.

MARK HENSHAW
Student Employment Officer

STUDENT FINANCES — YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Come and Talk with
PETER BRASS and BRYAN HEDGES,
financial consultants.

Who will be conducting a Financial Advisory
Lecture in the Union Building on Thursday
September 16. Meetings Room,

TOPICS OUTLINED WILL BE:

- * FINANCE
Housing/Land Purchase
Personal Loan/Hire Purchase
Credit Unions
Budgeting
- * INSURANCE
Life-Permanent
Life-Temporary
Superannuation
- * INVESTMENT
Savings/Investment Avenues
Unit Trusts
Systematic Savings Schemes
Lump Sum Savings Plans
- * ESTATE PLANNING
Taxation Returns
Taxation Planning
Will Planning
Estate Planning

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION WELCOMED
THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16
7p.m.

HASSLES WITH A LECTURER? YOUR ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE UNFAIR? NO CHILDCARE FACILITIES?

The Students' Association has appointed an
EDUCATION WELFARE OFFICER who will
act as both a resource person for students with
queries and problems in education and welfare
areas, and as a research assistant in areas set
out by the Students' Association.

The EWO is SUE McGRATH;
her office is in the Students'
Association Office upstairs in the
Union Building, and she's available
to answer your questions and help
with advice and action. She can be
contacted:—

TUESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY
9-4 2-7.30p.m. 9-4
(Special time
for part-timers)



COME IN: NO APPOINTMENT NECESSARY

PROVISION OF LEGAL AID TO STUDENTS

Dear Sir, — On several occasions in the past, students have applied for legal assistance from this office in relation to charges before the Canberra Court of Petty Sessions arising out of student "Pranks".

We would ask you to inform students that in future it is likely that the Commission's current guidelines will preclude legal assistance being granted in these cases. The present guidelines preclude aid being granted, except in exceptional circumstances, in relation to prosecution, in the Canberra Court of Petty Sessions where a conviction is not likely to result in:

- (a) Imprisonment or detention without option, or
 - (b) the loss of the applicant's livelihood or vocation.
- It appears that the police are now charging students for matters which would previously have been dealt with by way of warning or by turning a "blind eye".

We would ask that this be conveyed to the students in the hope that they will acquaint themselves of the possible consequences of participation in such activities.

Yours faithfully,

LEGAL AID OFFICE (A.C.T.)

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE OF ELECTION AND CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

Nominations are invited for the following ANUSA positions:

- PRESIDENT 1983
- TREASURER 1983
- TRUSTEE 1983
- A.U.S. SECRETARY 1983
- EDITOR(S) OF WORONI 1983

and also for:

- DELEGATE TO A.U.S. (Australian Union of Students) Annual Council, January 1983 (5 places).

Nomination of members for any of the above positions must be in writing, signed by a proposer and a seconder who are both members of the ANUSA and including a signed acceptance of the nomination by the nominee. Nominations must be lodged in the ballot box provided in the ANUSA Office (top floor, Union Building) not later than 5pm Thursday, September 16.

In the event of nominations for any position exceeding the number of places it will be necessary to conduct a ballot. Voting will take place at these times and places:

Monday, September 27: Union 8.50am-2.15pm; Chifley Library 7.15-8.45pm.

Tuesday, September 28: 9.45-11.15am Copland foyer; John XXIII College 12.20-1.50pm; Ursula College 5.20-6.50pm; Garran Hall 7.00-8.30pm.

Wednesday, September 29: Law Library 9.45-11.15am; Union 11.45am-3.15pm; Burgmann College 5.20-6.50pm.

Thursday, September 30: Haydon-Allen foyer 9.45-11.15am; Burton Hall 12.20-1.50pm; Union 2.10-5.10pm; Bruce Hall 5.50-7.20pm; Toad Hall 7.40-9.10pm.

Friday, October 1: Union 8.50am-2.30pm.

IAN ROUT,
Returning Officer

WORONI JOB SERVICE

STOMACH PUMP ATTENDANT

Burton Hall requires the services of a qualified stomach pump attendant to assist distressed members and visitors at dinner. The successful applicant will be required to work from 5.45 to 11.30p.m. each night and be watched by Foresters.

Applicants should possess degrees in physiology, hydrology or related fields and have experience in operating large stomach pumps with funny rubber tubes, a dent in the right-hand side and a vent that always blocks at the wrong moment. (Experience with similar apparatus, for instance in sheep drenching or rubber tapping, may be an adequate substitute).

The appointment will be until the end of third term with some (but not much) possibility of extension.

Exam confidence

EXAM SKILLS

Share Skills

Share Support

EXAM CONFIDENCE

Learning to be confident and comfortable in the exam room.

The Counselling Centre is running an Exam Anxiety Group for those students who become anxious over preparing and sitting for exams.

When: Wed, Sept 22, 12.30-2pm, 4 weeks.

Who: Contact David Zilber at the CC for initial chat, phone 49 2442

The University Counselling Centre will be running a group aimed at instilling Exam Confidence in students facing exams at the end of the year. The theme of the group is "Learning to be confident and comfortable in the exam room." Topics will include an understanding of the nature and causes of exam fear, practice of exam-taking skills and learning of anxiety management skills. The group will run for two weeks, beginning Wednesday, September 22, from 12.30 to 2pm. For further information contact David Zilber for an initial discussion on 49 2442. Alternative times may be available if the need arises.

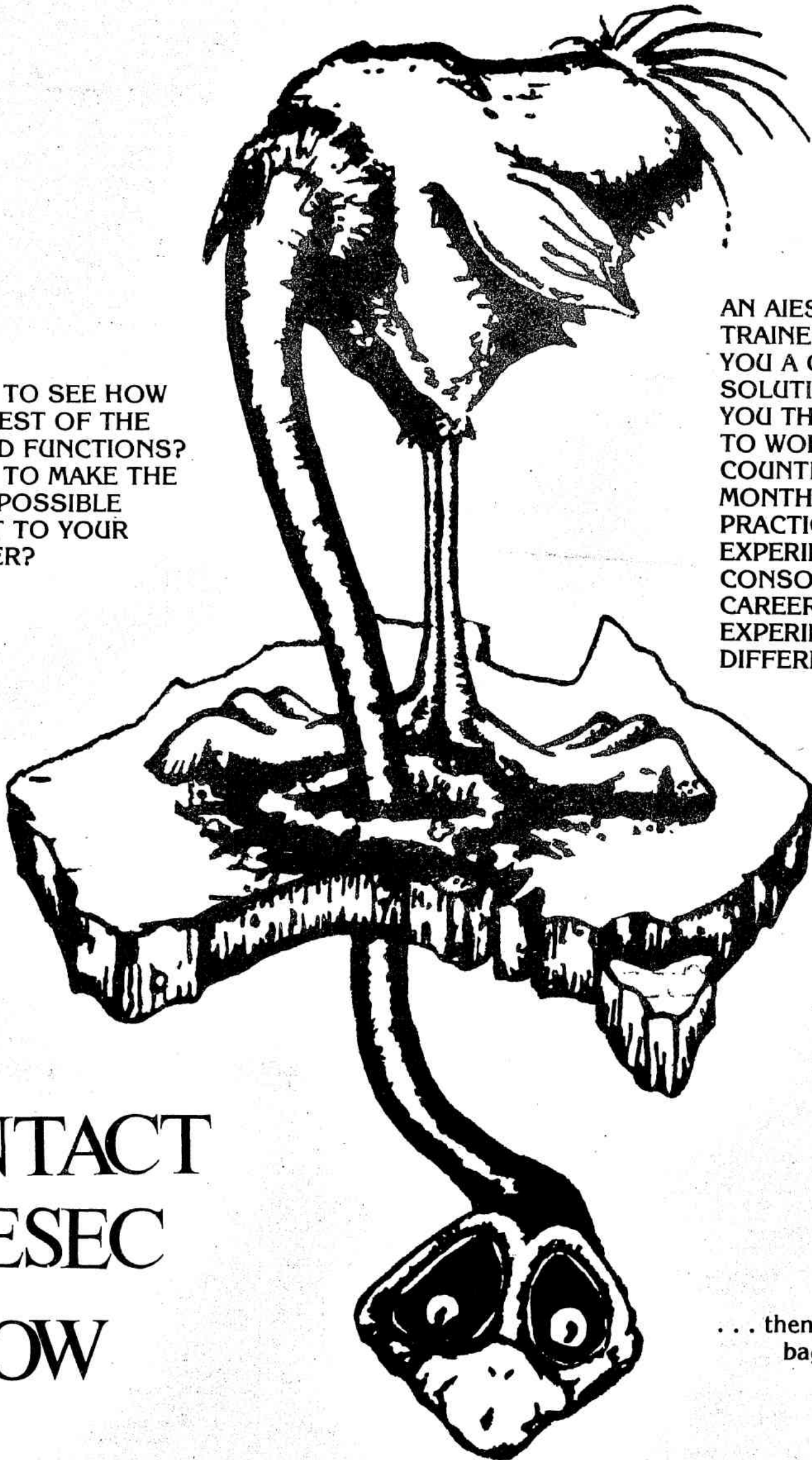
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FEELING LIKE AN OSTRICH DOWN UNDER?

WANT TO SEE HOW
THE REST OF THE
WORLD FUNCTIONS?
WANT TO MAKE THE
BEST POSSIBLE
START TO YOUR
CAREER?

AN AIESEC
TRAINEESHIP OFFERS
YOU A COMBINED
SOLUTION BY GIVING
YOU THE OPPORTUNITY
TO WORK IN ONE OF 58
COUNTRIES FOR 2 - 18
MONTHS - GETTING
PRACTICAL BUSINESS
EXPERIENCE WHILST
CONSOLIDATING YOUR
CAREER AIMS AND
EXPERIENCING A
DIFFERENT CULTURE



CONTACT
AIESEC
NOW

... then pack your
bags!!